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And Yet.

I see him look at Linda's wavy hair;
I see him watch Cecelia's winning smile;
I see him notice Maud's complexion fair;
My heart is beating all the while;
And yet
I'm almost sure he loves me best of all.

I see him glance at Milly's fairy feet,
And follow all their movements with a smile;
I see him charmed by many maidens sweet,
My heart with dread fast beating all the while;
And yet
I'm almost sure he loves me best of all.

For when he takes my hand in both of his,
And looks at me with his confiding smile,
My every doubt and fear are set at ease,
Although my heart is beating all the while;
And—yet!
I'm sure, quite sure, he loves me best of all.

Inexorable.

David the Psalmist, the marvelous king,
To his golden harp sang once and again;
Down through the ages I hear his voice ring,
"The years of a man they are three-score-and-ten."

But what if the man or woman, we'll say,
Has a heart of fire, and blood like new wine,
Can find Heaven's own bliss in a Summer's day,
And in human eyes see a light divine?

The life that was given for seventy years,
What if he squanders it all in a score?
If, in ardent joys and agonized tears,
He consumes it all till he has no more?

Say, what shall become of the spendthrift, then,
Who has lived his life, yet who is not old—
Such long years left before three-score-and-ten,
And the fire burned out, and the ashes cold!

Oh stately psalmist! oh marvelous king!
Through the dim ages I hear thee again;
Without change, without pity, I still hear thee sing,
"The years of a man they are three-score-and-ten."

BISHOP POTTS OF UTAH.

His Trials at Christmas Time.

Bishop Potts of Salt Lake City was the husband of three wives and the happy father of fifteen interesting children. Early in the winter the bishop determined that his little ones should have a good time on Christmas, so he concluded to take a trip down to San Francisco to see what he could find in the shape of toys to gratify and amuse them. The good bishop packed his carpet-bag, embraced Mrs. Potts one by one and kissed each of her affectionately, and started upon his journey.

He was gone a little more than a week, when he came back with fifteen beautiful mouth-organs in his valise for his darlings. He got out of the train at Salt Lake, thinking how joyous and exhilarating it would be at home Christmas morning when the whole of those mouth organs should be in operation upon different tunes at the same moment. But just as he entered the depot he saw a group of women standing in the ladies' room apparently waiting for him. As soon as he approached, the whole twenty of them rushed up, threw their arms about his neck and kissed him, exclaiming:

"Oh, Theodore, we are so—so glad you have come back! Welcome home! Welcome, dear, dear Theodore! Welcome once more to the bosom of your family!" and then the entire score of them fell upon his neck and cried over his shirt and mussed him.

The bishop was surprised and confused. Struggling to disengage himself, he blushed and said:

"Really, ladies, this kind of thing is well enough—it is interesting and all that, but there must be some kind of a—that is, an awkward sort of a—excuse me, ladies, but there seems to be, as it were a slight misunderstanding about the—I am Bishop Potts."

"We know it, we know it, dearest," they exclaimed in chorus, "and we are glad to see you safe, safe at home. We have all been right well while you were away, love."

"It gratifies me," remarked the bishop, "to learn that none of you have been a prey to disease. I am filled with blissful serenity when I contemplate the fact; but really I do not understand why you should rush into this railway station and hug me because your livers are active and your digestion good. The precedent is bad; it is dangerous!"

"Oh, but we didn't!" they exclaimed in chorus; "We came here to welcome you because you are our husband."

"Pardon me, but there must be some little—that is to say, as it were, I should think not. Women, you must have mistaken your man."

"Oh no, dearest!" they shouted, "We were married to you while you were away!"

"What!" exclaimed the bishop, "you don't mean to say that—"

"Yes, love. Our husband William Brown, died on Monday, and on Tuesday Brigham had a vision in which he was directed to seal us to you; and so he performed the ceremony at once by proxy."

"Th-th-th-th-under!" observed the bishop, in a general sort of a way.

"And, darling, we are all living with you now—we and the dear children."

"Children! children!" exclaimed Bishop Potts, turning pale, "you don't mean to say that there is a pack of children, too?"

"Yes, love, but only one hundred and twenty-five, not counting the eight twins and the triplets."

"Wha-wha-wha-what d' you say?" gasped the bishop, in a cold prespiration: "one hundred and twenty-five! One hundred and twenty-five children and twenty more wives! It is too much—it is awful!" and the bishop sat down and groaned, while the late Mrs. Brown, the bride, stood round in a semi-circle and fanned him with her bonnets, all except the red-haired one, and she in her trepidation made a futile effort to fan him with the coal scuttle.

After a while the bishop became reconciled to his new alliance, knowing well that his protests would be unavailing; so he walked home, holding as many of the little hands of the bride, as he could conveniently grasp in his, while the red-haired woman carried his umbrella and marched in front of the parade to remove obstructions and to scare small boys.

When the bishop reached the house, he went round among the cradles which filled the back parlor and the second-story rooms, and attempted, with such earnestness, to become acquainted with his new sons and daughters that he set the whole one hundred and twenty-five and the twins to crying, while his own original fifteen stood around and joined in the chorus.

Then the bishop went out and sat on the garden fence to whittle a stick and solemnly think, while Mrs. Potts distributed herself in twenty-three places and soothed the children. It occurred to the bishop while he mused, out there on the fence, that he had not enough of mouth organs to go around among the children as the family now stood; and so, rather than to seem partial, he determined to go back to San Francisco for one hundred and forty-four more.

So the bishop repacked his carpet-bag and began again to bid farewell to his family. He tenderly kissed all the Mrs. Potts who where at home, and started for the depot, while Mrs. Potts stood at the varions windows and waved handkerchiefs at him—all except the woman with the warm hair, and she, in a fit of absent-mindedness, held one of the twins by the leg and brandished it at Potts as he fled down the street.

The bishop reached San Francisco, completed his purchases, and was just about to get on the train with his one hundred and forty-four mouth organs, when a telegram was handed him. It contained information to the effect that the auburn-haired Mrs. Potts had just had a daughter. This induced the bishop to return to the city for the purpose of purchasing an additional organ.

On the following Saturday he returned home. As he approached his house a swarm of young children flew out of the front gate, and ran toward him, shouting: "There's pa! Here comes pa! Oh, pa, we're glad to see you! Hurrah for pa!" etc.

The bishop looked at the children as they flocked around him and clung to his legs and coat, and was astonished to perceive that they were neither his nor the late Brown's. He said, "You youngsters have made a mistake; I am not your father;" and he smiled good-naturedly.

"O, yes, you are though!" screamed the little ones in chorus.

"But I say I am not," said the bishop, severely, and frowning; "don't you know where little story-tellers go? It is scandalous to violate the truth in this manner. My name is Potts."

"Yes, we know it is," exclaimed the children—"we know it is, and so is ours; that is our name now too since the wedding."

"Since what wedding?" demanded the bishop, turning pale.

"Why, ma's wedding, of course. She was married yesterday to you by Mr. Young, and we are all living at your house now with our new little brothers and sisters."

The bishop sat down on the pavement and wiped away a tear. Then he asked:

"Who was your father?"

"Mr. Simpson," said the crowd, "and he died on Tuesday."

"And how many of his infernal old widows—I mean how many of your mother are there?"

"Only twenty-seven," replied the children, "and there are only sixty-four of us and we are awful glad you have come."

The bishop did not seem unusually glad; somehow, he failed to enter into the enthusiasm of the occasion. There appeared to be in a certain sense, too much sameness about these surprises, so he sat there with his hat pulled over his eyes and considered the situation. Finally seeing there was no help for it, he rushed up to the house, and forty-eight of Mrs. Potts rushed up to him, and told him how the prophet had had another vision in which he was commanded to seal Simpson's widow to Potts.

Then the bishop stumbled around among the cradles to his writing-desk, where he felt among the gum rings and rattles for his writing paper, and then addressed a note to Brigham, asking him as a personal favor to keep awake until after Christmas. "The man must take me for a foundling hospital," he said. Then the bishop saw clearly enough that if he gave presents to the other children and not to the late Simpson's the bride relict of Simpson would probably souse down on him, fumble among his hair and make it warm for him. So, repacking his carpet bag, he started again for San Francisco for sixty-four more mouth organs, while Mrs. Potts gradually took leave of him in the entry—all but the red haired woman, who was up-stairs, and who had to be satisfied with screeching good-by at the top of her voice.

On his way home, after his last visit to San Francisco, the bishop sat in the car by the side of a man who had left Salt Lake the day before. The stranger was communicative. In the course of the conversation he remarked to the bishop: "That was a lively little affair up there in the city on Monday."

"What affair?" asked Potts.

"Why, that Wedding; McGrath's widow, you know—married by proxy."

"You don't say," replied the bishop. "I didn't know that McGrath was dead."

"Yes; he died on Sunday, and that night Brigham had a vision in which he was ordered to seal her to the bishop."

"Bishop!" exclaimed Potts. "Bishop! what bishop?"

"Well, you see there were fifteen of Mrs. McGrath and eighty-two children, and they shoved the whole lot off on old Potts. Perhaps you don't know him?"

The bishop gave a wild, unearthly shriek, and went into a hysterical fit, and writhed on the floor as if he had hydrophobia. When he recovered, he leaped from the train and walked back to San Francisco. He afterward took the first steamer for Peru, where he entered a monastery and became a celibate.

His carpet bag was sent to his family. It contained the balance of the mouth-organs. On Christmas morning they were dtstributed, and in less than two hours the entire two hundred and eight children were sick from sucking paint off them. A doctor was called, and he seemed so much interested in the family that Brigham divorced the whole concern from old Potts and annexed it to the doctor, who immediately lost his reason and would have butchered the entire family if the red haired woman and the oldest boy had not marched him off to a lunatic asylum, where he spent his time trying to arrive at an estimate of the number of his children by cyphering with an impossible combination of the multiplication table and algebra.—*Max Adeler.*

A Singular Idea.

The enterprising individual who earned a few dollars by charging sight-seers for admission to the house where his father had been murdered, has a rival in the London proprietor of a music hall who hired for exhibition ten of the survivors of the Northfleet disaster. Penniless as they were, they consented, and the very night after the catastrophe, less than twenty-four hours since the terrible tragedy in real life had been enacted, these ten men found themselves seated upon a concert saloon stage with the curtain rising and revealing them amid loud cheers to a very large and uncontrollably enthusiastic audience. The entertainment was repeated again and again, the contract being for twelve nights. Crowds greeted them every evening and financially it was a great success. It is a singular illustration of the freaks of fortune that the calamity which shocked the whole news-reading world and sent more than three hundred souls into eternity should have filled the pockets of this saloon-keeper with money and brought upon the uncouth, ill-appearing men round after round of applause for merely sitting upon a stage from which forty-eight hours before they would have been ignominiously driven. The temporary victory over death makes a man something of a hero after all, even if it is certain that the victory is really, at best, but a check.

Singular Stone.

The Sacramento *Union* describes a curiosity found in a bed of gravel in that city, fourteen feet below the surface, while the discoverer was digging a well. It is composed of rock, hard as flint, dark green in color, with white specks, perfectly round and smooth, about 3½ inches in length, about an inch in diameter in the centre, and tapering to a point at either end. About half an inch from one end a hole has has been drilled through it and a groove cut from the hole around the end of the stone, as if it was intended to pass a line through the hole and suspend the stone by it. The rock, however, is so excessively hard that it is almost impossible to scratch it, and the question therefore arises as to what sort of an instrument the aborigine that did the drilling—which was probably performed hundreds of years ago—used.

The Queen of Sheba's palace is the latest archæological discovery announced

Swift Justice.

A merchant left St. Petersburg to travel across Europe. In the course of his journey he arrived at Warsaw. Being furnished with a letter of introduction, he repaired to the house of one of the chief citizens there, and was most courteously received. He stayed at Warsaw for a week, and his host spared no pains to make the visit agreeable, and showed him everything worth seeing in the town. Indeed, the visitor was quite overwhelmed by an amount of kindness rarely shown to any but a friend of long standing.

At length the pleasant visit drew to its close, and after breakfast the guest expressed his wish to see some poor parts of the town, of which he had heard. "But," said he, "I have with me a small box of great value that I do not like to risk in such places. If it were my own, I should not be so particular, but it was intrusted to me by a friend, who requested me to deliver it to a person in another town. It contains diamonds and other valuables. Would you do me the great favor of taking charge of it for the day?" The host, with his usual urbanity, willingly agreed to this proposal, and the merchant departed with a light heart on his tour of inspection, I forgot the name, but let us say in the "Seven Dials," or "Five Points" of Warsaw.

Next morning, after breakfast, he cordially thanked his kind entertainers for their zealous hospitality, and added that, as he was about to depart, he would now resume his charge of the box, which had never before quitted his presence since he had received it from its owner. The host and hostess stared at him in well-acted amazement.

"What box?" asked he host. "I remember no box—do you, my dear?" turning to his wife.

"No," she said, I have no recollection of any box whatever."

"What was it like?" inquired the host; "perhaps you left it in your room."

But on the merchant persisting that it was with the host himself it had been left, on turning to his hostess, and trying to make her recollect the circumstances, both (after appealing to each other several times, and fortifying each other in their denial,) became cold and distant, and began hinting that something must have happened to the merchant, to induce him to persist in so strange a delusion. As the host touched his forehead with a significant glance, the poor man remembered that he was in a strange city; the ground seemed to be slipping from under his feet: danger to himself loomed in the distance, and he hastened from the house in alarm. Straight to the police he went and stated his case. The official listened imperturbedly to the whole story, and then asked:

"You gave up this valuable box to an acquaintance of a week's standing without any witness or any written acknowledgment?"

"He had been so very kind; a man in his position——"

"Bah! you a man of business! but you have no proof that the box belongs to you?"

"None whatever—except the key. It is locked, and I have the key—here it is," and he produced a small key from his inner-pocket.

The official remained lost in thought for some time, and then said:

"Well, I will do the only thing I can for you. The Archduke Constantine—the Governor of Poland, is a stern, harsh man, but he is known for his rigorous justice, and if he believes your story, he will do his best for you. I will take you to him at once."

No time was lost, and the merchant soon found himself in the archduke's presence and was desired to relate his story. When it was concluded the archduke, after a few moments reflection, rang a bell. An official appeared.

"Send for M——," naming the treacherous host.

It was quickly done, and the archduke, without preamble or question, said to the guilty man:

"Sit down at that writing-table, and write as I shall dictate to you."

The man took his seat and took up the pen; the archduke began dictating:

"My dear wife—all is found out——"

"No," said the man, springing from his seat, "I won't write that."

"Then you are guilty," was the prompt answer.

Puzzled and foiled, he resumed his seat and wrote as he was desired.

"My dear wife—all is found out. Send the box by the bearer."

Then he signed it with his name, by the archduke's order, and a messenger was dispatched with it. The messenger found the lady at her toilet; when she read the missive she turned ashy pale, trembling violently. Then leaning forward, she drew the box from the recess in her toilet-table, and handed it to the bearer, who, swiftly returning, placed it in the hands of the archduke. He immediately handed it to the merchant, desiring him to unlock it; that being done, he asked whether the diamonds were all there. Yes, the box had not been opened; they were exactly as the merchant had left them.

Again the archduke rang the bell, and to the attendant who entered he said, designating the guilty man:

"Take him to Siberia; he is not to go to his own home again."

The William Tell Story.

Few more interesting controversies, both in a literary and an historical point of view, have ever arisen than the discussion which has recently been carried on respecting the authenticity and genuineness of the Swiss legend in which the archery feats of William Tell are described. The object of this brief note is not to attempt to settle the dispute, but merely to state that the story has penetrated the arctic circle. In the metrical traditions of Lapland and Russian Karelia, all the leading particulars in the life of the Swiss hero are closely reproduced—unless indeed the story be of Northern origin. In Lapland literature it is varied so that the son is the active, and the father the passive, personage in the tale. The latter has been taken captive by a band of Finn marauders. The former—a boy twelve years of age—threatens the party with his bow from a position of safety on the other side of a lake. The captors dreading his skill, promise the father's liberty on a condition similar to that related in the Swiss legend. "Raise one hand and sink the other, for the water will attract the arrow," is the father's advice. The apple is duly cloven and the father released. The incident of the jump from the boat is also recited; and the northern locality specified as distinctly as the Lucerne of Swiss history. The legend in this form was discovered about thirty years ago by Mathias Alexander Castren, a native of Finland. In the Finnish and Lappish metrical writings he also discovered the leading particulars of the adventure of Ulysses with the Cyclops, "From what original source," says a reviewer of Castren's work, "or through what channels these traditions have traveled, it is probably in vain to inquire or dispute; the triumph of courage over numbers, of policy over brute force, has its charm for the rudest nations, and from Jack the Giant-Killer to William Tell the key-note of the strain is ever the same."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Curiosities of Conscience.

Truly, conscience is a queer thing. Existent in some shape, in every human soul, its operations are as uncertain as the wind itself, and, seemingly, far less subject to law. Is it an innate faculty, or is it merely a product of education? asks the metaphysician, and straightway the whole body of abstract thinkers is by the ears, in a hopeless effort to solve the unsolvable problem. On this question hangs a good deal of truth doubtless; but it is not with abstraction that we care to deal. The human conscience in its actual workings furnishes mystery enough, without going beyond its outward manifestations. History is full of strange doings, resulting solely from incomprehensible cranks of men's consciences. Cæsar faltered when about to invade his country, aghast at the enormity of the technical crime he was about to commit in merely crossing the stream which merely bounded his right. But for his real crimes after he had crossed, we find no sign of contrition in any act or word of his. Henry VIII sought the Pope's pardon in advance, when he wished to contract a marriage forbidden by the canon, but he had no qualms of conscience at spurning the papacy when he wanted to dissolve the marriage in question. Our own Puritan forefathers dared many dangers, and endured many hardships, for the sake of freedom of conscience, and straightway proceeded to persecute Quakers and Baptists who claimed a like freedom.

We have outgrown many of these old errors, but our consciences are queer things still. Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, is as true a story now as it was eighteen centuries ago.

Almost every profession has a tendency to work a pattern of its own into its followers' consciences; and so we find men everywhere disposed to condone certain sins in people of their own cloth, which are quite as bad as other lapses from morality for which they have no toleration. We once heard an eminent lawyer say, that in his profession there is especial peril—that the necessity under which every attorney constantly labors of drawing nice distinctions between his own and his clients's responsibility for questionable proceedings, and that, too, with the weight of his own pecuniary interest constantly upon the wrong side, develops, in many cases, what is termed the "legal conscience," with which everybody is familiar. Theologians tell us that they find it necessary to guard themselves constantly against the formation of "ecclesiastical consciences," which shall make a juggling with words stand for right thinking, to the detriment of the moral sense. So subtle is casuistry in morals, and so strong is the instinct of self-preservation in all organizations, that the clergyman's danger in this respect in peculiarly great, and the only wonder is that so few ministers succumb to it.

But most tempted of all, perhaps, is the merchant; and while there are undoubtedly sound consciences in many counting-rooms, it can not be denied that mercantile morals are often at ebb-tide. The apparent difficulty of competing, by strictly fair means, with men who are not very scrupulous, and the extreme ease with which unfair advantages may be taken in commercial matters, makes the merchant's conscience a perpetually besieged castle, unless, indeed, it surrenders at discretion, and adopts the code of its conquerors.

We once knew a merchant, a plain, blunt man, who would say of an article which a customer was about to buy, "It is not worth the money, sir. It looks pretty well on the outside, but it has several concealed defects. I can't sell it for less, and I have nothing better to offer you, but my advice is not to buy it. Mr. X—, on the next block, has something very much better at the same price." Now, all this was simply what honesty dictated, and yet, so rare is this sort of honesty, this old merchant was known far and wide as "queer old S—," and there was not a few people who thought him crazy.

The Coal Combination—Prices Advanced.

The New York *Post* says that the publication of the scale of prices adopted for March by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, and the rates of freight and toll to be charged by the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, has infused new life into the coal trade, and dealers are now beginning to make contracts for the spring season.

Some opposition is still shown towards the new consolidation movement, by agents and "middlemen" in this city, but it is generally acknowledged that longer resistance to the scheme is practically useless, as all the avenues and means of transportation are in the possession of the leaders of the "pool," who, they say, can dictate whatever terms they choose.

The rapid advance in the price of coal, which has been brought about by the combination of mine-owners with the great carrying companies, seems to have weakened many opponents of the movement, who are now anxious to range themselves among the followers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in order that they may reap the benefit of the high prices, which, it is expected, will prevail during the year.

Dealers who still refuse to have their coal sold by the above company say that they must soon submit to the new order of things, or suffer many drawbacks, with probable loss.

When the combination was first suggested by the president of the Reading Railroad to the coal dealers of this city, the officers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, one of the largest mining corporations of eastern Pennsylvania, refused to join it, and have since maintained an entirely neutral position.

The following schedule of prices at which coal will be delivered during March by this company, shows, however, a considerable advance over former rates: Lump, $4.50; Steamer, $4.50; Egg, $4.70; Stove, $5.00; Chestnut, $4.00.

This coal is deliverable at Weehawken, and the freight to New York is fixed at 40 cents a ton.

The regular monthly auction sale of Scranton coal, has also served to excite the coal trade, as it was thought that the prices obtained would influence the rates to be adopted for March by the Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company.

The attendance at the sale was very large, and comprised many agents of steamboat lines and owners of retail yards. Ninety thousand tons were offered by John H. Draper, in behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. The bidding was very spirited, especially for stove coal, which was in great demand by retailers, and sold rapidly, buyers being allowed the privilege of purchasing five thousand tons.

The result of the sale showed an average increase of nearly twenty cents a ton over the prices of January 29.

The Russian Government owns one-half of all the daily papers published in that country; and it has recently purchased a controlling interest in M. Katkoff's famous *Moscow Gazette*, a journal which is said to have a larger circulation than that of all the other Russian political newspapers together.

An Incident of the "Northfleet" Disaster.

A very curious circumstance has come to light in connection with the loss of the Northfleet. Captain Oates, who was her actual captain up to within a few hours of the ship's sailing, has been fretting and fuming in the toils which the Tichborne case cast around him as being an important witness against the "claimant." Captain Oates is the only man living who saw Roger Tichborne safe on board the *Bella* at Rio, bound for New York, and he was subpœnaed by the counsel for the young heir as soon as the claim of the popularly esteemed Sir Roger was put in. When the Northfleet was ready for sea, Captain Oates secretly feared detention, but as he had already made a deposition which was in the hands of the leading counsel for the prosecution, he put a bold face on matters, and went on with his preparations for the voyage, as if no subpœna were hanging over his head. When the lawyers heard that the Northfleet was about to sail, they intimated to Captain Oates that he was "wanted" in April, and must not sail, under heavy penalties. "Fine me £200, or £300, if you like," said Captain Oates; "but I must sail in the Northfleet on Saturday next." "No," said Mr. Hawkins, the counsel for the Crown; "we must have your body in court, and if you attempt to sail you will be arrested."

The Northfleet was to have sailed on Saturday, the 11th ultimo, and on the previous Friday, Captain Oates, from information received in the shape of sundry for formidable instructions of the law, said it was impossible for him to sail. After a hasty consultation with his brother owners (Captain Oates had a share in the ship,) it was decided to give the command to Captain Knowles, who had sailed with Captain Oates for five years, and of whom a very high opinion was held. All the personal effects of Captain Oates and Mrs. Oates were at the time on board the vessel, and were hastly removed to give place to those of the new captain and his bride. Mr. Knowles had been engaged for some time to be married, but had always said he would wait till he got a command. The waiting was so long that about Christmas he determined to tarry no longer, and here with wonderful good luck, as it appeared to the poor fellow, a command unexpectedly tumbled into his hands, when he had been married only a few weeks. He and Mrs. Knowles gave up the apartments which they had just taken and furnished, and on a given day, Mrs. Knowles joined the ship at Gravesend, taking up her residence in the superior cabins which Captain Oates had especially fitted up for himself and wife.

The rest of the story the world knows; but there are some curious incidents connected with it which are worthy of mention. About seven years ago, Mr. Knowles being then chief officer, an emigrant ship outward bound from London was lying in the downs, when his ship was run into by a steamer and cut down to the water's edge. Fortunately, assistance was at hand, and she was towed back safely to London, and there underwent repairs. What adds greatly to the remarkable character of the coincidence is that George Brock, the pilot in charge of the Northfleet at the time of her being run down, was also in charge of the other emigrant ship of which the hapless captain was chief mate.

The Moon a Dead World.

Among the illusions swept away by modern science was the pleasant fancy that the moon was a habitable globe, like the earth, its surface diversified with seas, lakes, continents, and islands, and varied forms of vegetation. Theologians and *savants* gravely discussed the probabilities of its being inhabited by a race of sentient beings, with forms and faculties like our own, and even propounded schemes for opening communication with them, in case they existed. One of these was to construct on the broad highlands of Asia a series of geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to be visible from our planetary neighbor, on the supposition that the moon people would recognize the object, and immediately construct similar figures in reply! Extravagant and absurd as it may appear in the light of modern men from making fools of themselves, stood in the way of actual experiment; but the discussion was kept up at intervals, until it was discovered that if there were people in the moon they must be able to live without breathing, or eating, or drinking. Then it ceased.

There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of the distant observer, the moon is a sepulchral orb—a world of death and silence. No vegetation clothes its vast plains of stony desolation, traversed by monstrous crevices, broken by enormous peaks that rise like gigantic tombstones into space; no lovely forms of cloud float in the blackness of its sky. There daytime is only night lighted by a rayless sun. There is no rosy dawn in the morning, no twilight in the evening. The nights are pitch-dark. In daytime the solar beams are lost against the jagged ridges, the sharp points of the rocks, or the steep sides of profound abysses; and the eye sees only grotesque shapes relieved against fantastic shadows black as ink, with none of that pleasant gradation and diffusion of light, none of the subtile blending of light and shadow, which makes the charm of a terrestrial landscape. There is no color, nothing but dead white and black. The rocks reflect passively the light of the sun; the craters and abysses remain wrapped in shade; fantastic peaks rise like phantoms in their glacial cemetery; the stars appear like spots in the blackness of space. The moon is a dead world: she has no atmosphere.

Ceylon.

The island of Ceylon is very beautiful, the scenery lovely, and the soil productive in spices and many kinds of fruit; indeed, it is said that it alone might produce sufficient coffee for the consumption of the entire world. The natives, however, are far from pleasing. They are generally of short stature, very effeminate-looking, apathetic, and such liars that it is impossible to depend upon their word. If they may but repose for hour after hour under a tree, with a piece of bread-fruit beside them, they seem to care for little else. The men wear their hair turned up behind with a comb, the height of the comb denoting the rank of the wearer. This, and the small features, gives them altogether such an effeminate appearance, that it is difficult for a European to distinguish them from the females. A visitor lately entered one of the schools, and, seeing a row of boys with their backs towards him, and each with a comb in his head, unconsciously asked if the boys and girls were educated together. One of the natives of high rank was lately called on to give evidence at a trial, and swore such complete falsehoods, that he was imprisoned for perjury. He applied to the English Government, and, with surprise, asked why he should be punished for what his people did. "My father," he said, "was a liar, and my grandfather was a liar, and we are all liars. It is the cusof my country. Why should I be punished?"

A Romance of the Peerage.

The readers of Samuel Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year," an amusing law story, terribly spun out and overlaid with religious sentiment, have probably condemned the plot, in which, with the assistance of Messrs. Quirk, Gammon & Snap, a firm of rascally thieves' attorneys in London, Charles Aubrey, M. P., who has inherited the rich estate of Yatton, in Yorkshire, from his father, has a law suit brought against him by a certain Tittlebat Titmouse, then all but starving as a shopman, at £35 per year and his board, to Tag-rag & Co., soft goods retailers in London, which lawsuit ends in Mr. Aubrey's having to surrender the estate to the said Tittlebat Titmouse, with a debt of £60,000, on account of "the mesne profits," the legal term for six years' back rents. Something in this line, romantic and true, is now on the *tapis* in the Scottish law courts. The fifteenth Earl of Eglingtoun and Wintoun, who, in 1830, revived on his own estate, in the west of Scotland, the tournament of the Middle Ages, died in October, 1861, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who has been in possession of the family titles and estates ever since. These have been lately claimed by Stephen John Fulton, who served in the Crimean War as a private in the Royal Irish Hussars, and left the army with a pension of sixteen cents a day for life. He lately appeared in the Sheriff's Court at Edinburgh, where he made a declaration in regard to an application to receive the benefit of the poor's roll, in reference to his contemplated action. He may sue if he pleases "*in forma pauperis*," as a poor man, if he can show his poverty. We have not heard on what grounds he challenges the *de facto* Earl of Eglingtoun; but, having examined the family pedigree, as given in Burke's Peerage, conclude that his only show would be by imputing illegitimacy to the fifteenth Earl—the tournament man—who was born in Palermo in 1812. As the Earlingtoun estates are worth $200,000 per annum, and the six years' mesne profits would amount to $1,300,000, the prize is worth striving for. If won it will throw Charles Aubrey's "Ten Thousand a Year" completely in the shade.

A Peculiar Sect.

Battle Creek in Michigan is the head-quarters of one of the most peculiar religious sects to be found in this country. It is called the Seventh Day Adventists, and its members differ from the denomination generally known as Adventists, in looking for the second coming of Christ soon, without assuming to fix on any particular time for his appearance. They constitute a large and wealthy portion of the inhabitants of Battle Creek, where they are greatly respected for their strict integrity, their exactitude in their dealings, and their devout, conscientious adherence to the principles of religion and morality. They occupy a distinct quarter of the city known as the Advent Settlement, which is distinguished for the scrupulous cleanliness which prevails everywhere. They are strict hygienists, and an extensive water cure, which attracts visitors from all parts of the United States, forms one of their enterprises. They have a large publishing house where denominational books, tracts, periodicals and the like are printed, employing fifty hands. The most singular thing about them, however, is the fact that all of the practical, money-getting members of this denomination in Battle Creek are under the absolute domination of a woman named White, who professes to receive revelations, and is regarded as the inspired medium of supernatural communications. There is not one of these Adventists who does not place implicit faith in the revelations of Mrs. White, and they unhesitatingly obey her directions in all things both spiritual and temporal. Should she require one or more members of the church to remove from the city, or to give up a profitable business, the injunction is acted on without a murmur. The Seventh Day Adventists observe Saturday as their Sabbath, which begins on Friday evening at sunset and lasts until the same hour on Saturday. On Sunday their workshops and places of business are alive with activity, and such amusements as they indulge in are apparently enjoyed with unusual zest on that day.

Discoveries of Tin in Queensland.

The most recent reports substantiate the fact that tin fields of unexampled richness have been discovered in the English colony of Queensland, Eastern Australia, the presence of the metal being detected over an area of 550 square miles. Mr. T. F. Gregory, the mineral land commissioner, states that, at the present time, only about 225 square miles of this area have hitherto been found sufficiently rich for working, but there are many instances of tin being found in paying quantities beyond these limits. The physical and geological character of nearly the whole of the area described is that of an elevated granite table land, intersected by ranges of abrupt hills, the highest limits of which are about 8,000 feet above the sea. The portion of the district over which the deposits of tin ore are distributed is that comprised by the water shed of the Severn river. The richest deposits have been found in the stream beds and fluvial flats, the paying ground varying from a few yards to five chains in width, occasionally broken by rocky bars; but even in these instances large deposits are frequently lodged in the pockets and crevices between the granite boulders.

The probable yield of ore is stated at ten tuns per lineal chain of the beds on the various creeks. In some instances, this has been found to extend to thirty tuns per chain. As the lodes and veins have as yet been but very partially tested, it would be premature to give any decided opinion upon them. It is probable that they will prove a source of great wealth, and perhaps render Australia one of the first tin producing countries in the world.

The Chicago City Lots Swindle.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a full expose of the swindle in so-called Chicago City lots which appears to have already numbered its victims by thousands and to be still adding to the number in the Eastern States. It appears from this account that one G. W. Scott purchased a quantity of swamp land about twenty miles from the Court House at $9 per acre, and sub-divided it into lots which have been sold at $200 each to hundreds of people in this city. The *Tribune* publishes a list of over 1,000 purchasers, besides many persons in other sections of the country. An examination of the plot of this subdivision, which was dubbed the Boulevard Sub-division, shows that the lots ranged in size from fifteen by thirty-five to nine by twenty feet; the streets averaged six feet in width and the alleys thirteen inches. Letters are being constantly received from parties East inquiring as to the value of lots in this sub-division, which shows that some parties are offering them for sale throughout the country.

A recent work on gardening is called "The six spades." "The rake's progress" would not be an inappropriate title for a sequel.

President Grant's Inaugural.

Fellow Citizens—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and, so far as in my power, to act for the best interest of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations.

It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised, so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward Republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star of all others.

Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European Power of any standing, and a navy less than that of any of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this Continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected.

To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the present administration the proposition came up for the admission of St. Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of St. Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of St. Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and, therefore, the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition.

I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world, in His own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and then armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values (gold), and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market, and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and, by a humane course, to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this, or a war of extermination.

Wars of extermination, engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian.

The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, "Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" If the effort is made in good faith we will stand well before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own conscience for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendation to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event.

I did not ask for place or position, and I was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office, in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

Marriageable Women.

One of the great social problems of the day is to explain why there are so many marriageable women who never get married. Some say that it is owing to an excess in numbers of women over men, in consequence of which there are not husbands enough to go round. This, however, is disproved by statistics. Take the world through, and the figures show that there are as many men in it as there are women. Others attribute it to the expensiveness of modern life. Men do not marry because, it is said, they cannot afford to. But the fact is, that no man who truly loved a woman ever hesitated to become engaged to her and eventually marry her because of poverty. There are cold-blooded men, with no idea of any feeling for a woman stronger than a languid admiration, who may be deterred from assuming what they regard as a burden in the shape of a wife, unless assured of a liberal income; but most are not so calculating. Others, again, attribute the evil to women's fastidiousness. They expect too much in a husband, and, while waiting for an impossible shadow, let the possible substance slip through their fingers. This is a libel on the sex. As a rule, they are no more fastidious than men are, and are just as susceptible as men to that enchantment of love which invests its object with every perfection, and covers up every fault. So far as men and women themselves are concerned, they are as prone to marriage now as in any period of the world's history. Nevertheless, there the women are wanting for husbands, and not getting them. Every social circle is full of them. They are pretty, they are accomplished, they are sensible, and under proper training they would make excellent wives and mothers; but they never get a chance. What seems to be needed is a more thorough method of bringing men and women into social contact with each other.

People you Object to Meet.

Mr. Whiner, who never sees you without saying how very fat you've grown, or how pale you look.

Mr. Humdrum, who, when in society, confines his conversation to the changes of the weather, and the rising price of coal.

Mrs. Dwaddler, who, if you meet her in the Park, is pretty sure to ask you to carry her fat lap-dog for her.

M. Quaver, who raves about the music of the future, and never says a word of sense about the music of the present.

Captain Blunterham, who bellows out your name when he meets you in the street, and shakes you by the hand till he nearly wrings your fingers off.

Mr. Wheezer, who fancies that he is an invalid, and explains to you the symptoms of his latest ailment.

Mr. Harduppe, who, upon the strength of old school-fellowship, will never miss a chance of borrowing five dollars of you.

Mr. Borer, who even now discusses the merits of the Tichborne case.

Messrs. Sawbones and Pilgarlic, who, when they happen to meet at dinner, invariably talk shop together, and take away your appetite.

Mr. Jeremiah Doldrum, who thinks he has a grievance against one of your best friends, and takes you by the button-hole in order to explain it.

Baron Munchausen, Jr., who was once captured by the brigands, and every time he sees you embellishes the incident.

Mr. and Mrs. Cadger, who, if you invite them for a day or two, always come provided with luggage for a fortnight.

Later Inventions.

Among my more recent inventions are:

A printing press that sets its own type, writes its own editorials and stirs up delinquent subscribers. It answers very well for a clothes' press, or a subsoil plow, or a threshing machine, and is warranted to press the question, or to press forward.

A brick ship, to sail the mighty waters of the great Atlantic. It has a granite foundation, with a fine cellar, and a good well; with a free-stone-paved walk running in front of it at the rate of ten knots a mile.

A simplified pot-hook, which you can unfold, and it makes a nice spring bonnet for your wife; and it is equally easy to turn it into an overcoat, or you can use it for a handkerchief or a standing collar.

A compound toothpick, which will pick anything out of a hollow tooth from a shoulder of meat to a toothache. You unfold it and behold you have a step-ladder; give it another twist, and then you have a one-horse dray; reverse it, and you have a cottage with three rooms and an acre lot.

An umbrella, so antagonistic to water that, if you should fall in the river with it, you would come out perfectly dry. It is altogether unnecessary even to hold it over you in a storm. Fold it up and it is a walking cane, press on a spring and it is a coal scuttle; turn it inside out and it is a plug hat; turn it again and you have a pair of boots. Everybody gets dry who carries it.

Paper Car-Wheels.

The numerous uses to which paper and paper-pulp are applied in the various departments of general industry, form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of recent mechanical and chemical progress. We have paper doors and window-blinds, paper billiard-balls, boats, and wash-basins, paper clothes and curtains, and, not the least important, as recent experiments have demonstrated, paper car-wheels. From an exchange we learn that a Connecticut railroad is about to make trial of these new wheels, which have been known to car-builders for some time, though their general introduction has been hindered by the expense. These wheels are made by the following process: Sheets of common straw paper are forced into a compact mass by a pressure of three hundred and fifty tons. The solid mass of paper thus formed is placed in a lathe and turned perfectly round. After which, a hub is forced into a hole in the center, under a pressure of twenty-five tons. This paper wheel, or disk, is now forced, under a pressure of two hundred and fifty tons, into a steel tire, with a one-half inch bevel upon its inner circumference. Two circular iron plates are then bolted on to the tire to keep the paper filling in place. By this arrangement the steel tire rests upon the paper only, and is thus rendered more elastic, a quality of great importance, as regards both the safety and comfort of travelers.

Man's chief wisdom consists in being sensible of his folies.

Facts and Fancies.

Lynching matinees in Nevada are called "performances by the stringed band."

Our country, it is said, has had but one black-eyed President. That was General Harrison.

Michigan never brags much about it, but she has sixty murderers in her prison under life sentences.

They propose to put the United States Senatorship up at public auction in the Kansas Legislature in the future.

True liberty consists in the privilege of enjoying our own rights—not in the destruction of the rights of others.

The man who tried to sweeten his tea with one of his wife's smiles, has "fallen back on sugar."

A Baltimore couple did their courting in adjacent cells, and were engaged before seeing each other.

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has sprained his foot while attempting to spin a mountain-top.

Prayer was offered in behalf of the Washington newspapers in the First Congregational Church of that city the other day.

The most bashful girl we ever heard of was the young lady who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep.

It will never pay to start business in the belief that everybody will know who you are and what you sell, without being advertised thereof.

"We're in a pickle now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another. "Heaven preserve us!" exclaimed an old lady.

The rotund maiden of the period, dressed in the fashionable low-necked party dress, looks like an oyster on the half-shell—pale, pulpy and peaceful.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* says that strong efforts are being made to revive the project of the reciprocity treaty between the Sandwich Islands and the United States.

An attack of toothache delayed a Green Bay (Wis.) wedding three hours. The groom and the clergyman went rabbit-hunting, while the bride went jumping around crying.

Advices from Arizona state that Lieut. Michler, of the Fifth Cavalry, fought the Apaches at Tonto Creek, killing seventeen warriors. One soldier, named George Hooker, was killed.

A reduction in the public debt of the United States to the extent of five and a quarter millions of dollars is the principal feature in the Treasury statement for the month of February.

The Council of the Nevada Legislature has passed a bill to remove the capital from Tucson to Phoenix, but it was thought it would be defeated in the House.

A Vermont landlord has offered to abandon the sale of liquor if his towns-men will pay him $400 a year, thus assuming part of his loss. The towns-people refuse, and threaten him with prosecution if he continues the traffic.

The Massachusetts Legislature is petitioned to appoint a board of competent mechanical engineers and scientific men to devise some cheap and effective plan for constructing fire and water proof floors for mercantile buildings.

A farmer now in Illinois, who thirteen years ago sold a load of potatoes in Main, and by short measure made twenty-five bushels out of twenty-four, has just sent his old customer $1.50, to return the dishonest gain, with interest at ten per cent.

This touching tribute to the late Mr. Grafton, of Griffin, Ga., is from the *Register* of that place: "He was a fine man in all respects; he was owing us seven dollars on that last game of seven-up; but we will throw that in toward his headstone."

A Baltimore councilman insisted that the city had no more right to pass an ordinance requiring that a net shall be placed beneath trapeze performers, than it has to prohibit the use of gunpowder, because people are killed by it, or riding in the cars, because sometimes accidents occur on them.

The farmers and milkmen of South Orange have held a public meeting in answer to the charges made against them of selling the milk of diseased cattle. They deny the charges, and say there were less than a dozen cases in the entire township, and that all the animals were killed and burned.

A dentist not a thousand miles from Bristol, Conn., was recently extracting a tooth from a young man under the influence of laughing gas, when he (the young man) suddenly became uncontrollable, and, jumping from the chair, ran with full speed down the street, the dentist calling at the top of his voice, "Stop him, he is full of gas!"

Feeling is a much slower sense than sight. If a man had an arm long enough to reach the sun, and were to touch that body with the tip of his finger, he would never find out whether it were hot or cold, as he would be dead before the sensation arrived at head-quarters, which would require one hundred years.

Up to January, 1872, the New York Central Park has cost the city twelve and a half million dollars; but since the park was commenced, the taxable property in three wards in the immediate neighborhood of the park has increased in valuation from twenty-six million to nearly one hundred and eighty-six million dollars.

A minister in Wilton, having married a young fellow, was asked what was his price. The pastor said that the law gave him $2. "Well," said the bridgroom, "if the law gives you $2, there is fifty cents, so that now you have two dollars and a half," and before that parson could shut his eyes the married pair were off on their honeymoon.

Rich Men for the Senate.

Commenting on the prevailing opinion that only rich men can get into the United States Senate, nowadays, *The San Francisco Bulletin* goes over the list of "wealthy" Senators:

It has come to this that, as elections are now managed in a large number of the States, the candidate must either have wealth or he must be the friend of some powerful corporation. No matter how much ability one may have or how superior he may be in all that would make a good legislator, there is small chance for him without money. If he is poor and honest, there is less hope for him. The Senate is filling up with inferior men, who, having reached office corruptly, will thereafter legislate corruptly. If they were the tools of corporations before election, they will be nothing less afterward. The remedy is with the people, just where the evil has originated. If they are willing to perpetuate this reign of fraud, then there is no hope of reform. The worst men in the community will have a far better chance of going to the Senate than the best. The recent exposures of bribery will not mend matters. Nor can any reform touching the purity of elections be expected to originate in the Senate when so large a number of that body are more or less tainted by election tricks. The popular anathemas go for nothing unless in some way a reform can be initiated right down among the people.

The Boston Postoffice.

Washington correspondents say that the Postmaster of Boston has received an appropriation of $500,000 for the continuation of the Postoffice building, as well as half a million of dollars for the additional site. The Postmaster has been criticised for too much attention to business not particularly connected with the interior management of the office he holds; but the Boston *Transcript* thinks if he succeeds in erecting a government edifice after the magnificent plan contemplated, it will be at once such an ornament to the metropolis and present so much of a barrier to the spread of another conflagration in the business part of the city—should the experience of last November ever be unfortunately repeated—that his present labors will redound greatly to the advantage of the community.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..........................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Mar. 20, 1873.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscriber, with ethcash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Grant and the Inaugural.

At the crowning of Ulysses the 1st, on the 4th of March, last, at Washington, we find in his address to his subjects something very much like his Grecian namesake who, according to Homer, "yoked a horse and bull together, and plowed the seashore, where he sowed salt instead of barley," to blindfold his subjects, as to his real design. We have not time to review the "cunningly devised fable," and weak attempt to imitate Queen Victoria in her address to the House of Lords and Commons, and will only refer to this presidential conundrum rehearsed before the radical convocation, on the memorable ides of March, new style.

He commences his address in true Cromwell style by saying that "he was called a second time to act" or rule the nation and that he will rule it "in the same direction in the future." Here is the pledge. Look out, our right to vote and the ballot box is to be under the control of his Janizaries and the bayonet; and "in the same direction" as the elections were held in Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, South Carolina, &c., under his decree. How thankful we should be to this radical sovereign, for the privilege of voting under his mandate; and so well pleased with his acts during the last four years, he declares his "best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future." Nepetism and gift-taking are always to be in order under his reign. Here is a paragraph in the message that requires a Daniel to interpret, viz:

The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid travel by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

"The theory of government changes with the general progress," so says Ulysses. Is the theory and principles proclaimed by the "old thirteen states" in the declaration of independence to be changed—is the Union of the states to be consolidated, and an elective monarchy to be established, guarded by a standing army? Read the whole paragraph and tell us what it means. He next weeps over the negro Baez and the St. Domingo job—the bargain was spoiled—he tells us the annexation "was rejected constitutionally" and therefore he submitted. How condescending in our Ulysses! He next refers to "the effects of the late cruel war have been to free the slave and make him a citizen"—he is not possessed of all his rights, but what is lacking he does not point out, but he does tell where the Negro status is to be in social life, by saying, "that social equality, is not a subject to be legislated upon nor shall I ask any thing to be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except give him a fair chance to develope what there is of good in him." This is the most sensible sentence in the whole message, and easily understood, to keep de colored gemman till he has civil rights; if he votes the radical ticket, he can enlist in the army to fight against white men, and play scullion to the officers, but neither as cadets or midshipmen, are they to look for social equality; that has been tried, they have had "a fair chance to develope what is good in them," and it can not be seen, and "social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask any thing to be done to advance the social status of the colored man." This is plain talk for the Douglases the Days, the Elliots, &c.,—there is your status, and legislation to force social equality can not help you, so long as Grant is President, and to this complexion has the colored gemman at last come under their President, who can build up and tear down at pleasure.

Again, will the high tariffites let us know the meaning of the sentence in the President's message, viz, "to the establishment of our commerce and a *share* in the *carrying trade* upon the ocean—to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the *end* that the exports of home products and industries may *pay for our imports*; the only sure method of returning to permanently maintaining a specie basis." Is this a tariff for revenue with incidental protection or what is the plan or tariff that is to make our *exports* pay for our *imports* and secure a specie basis—do tell, enlighten us, gentlemen, as to what the President means in this great Pennsylvania question.

Drawing to the conclusion of his message he casts his eye to the time "when I shall be relieved from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely *had respite* since the event of the firing upon Fort Sumpter, in April 1861, to the present day." Did the President sleep with Colfax on the night of the 3rd, that he was so bold in assertion—regardless of facts? what does he call respite? was spending his summers at the President's cottage on the seashore "overwhelming responsibilities?" He could not find time to leave Tom Murphy's gift-cottage for a day during the season of many months, in disregard of his official duties at Washington, for the vain purpose of displaying his fast horses, fine livery, receiving the smiles and plaudits of speculators, custom-house embezzlers and their accompanying gifts, which he calls "overwhelming responsibilities," while he has promised "to act in the same direction in the future." Therefore nepotism and gift-taking are to be the order of his adminiction with the same effect as heretofore.

The record of deaths by the recent snow storm in Minnesota, is a fearful one. The governor of the state has sent a message to the legislature, giving an account of the money spent by him to the suffering as authorized by an act appropriating $5,000, from which we copy the following fearful statistics:

Frozen to death and bodies found	61
Missing and supposed to be frozen to death	7
Died within a short period of amputation	2
Total results	70
Injured by reason of entire or partial loss of hands or feet	31
Total casualities	101

The loss to live stock, dead from exposure appears to be about as follows:

Head of horned-cattle	250
Head of horses	25
Head of mules	3
Head of sheep and hogs	10

It is probable, however, that the entire loss of stock, could it be known, would at least be half as much again as these figures.

How to do It.

It has got to be a notorious fact, that no Senator, congressman, legislator, or other corrupt government official, can be brought to punishment for his sins, because whitewashing has come to be the order of the day, and the thieves and plunderers of the people go unpunished for their crimes. The country is becoming disgraced by such a history as was made at Washington the present winter, and if those in power, who have the authority to bring evil doers to account, will not do their duty in the premises, we think that the people might set an example by taking the whitewashers and whitewashed into their own care, and administering justice according to their judgment of the deserts of public rogues. If, occasionally, a recreant legislator or notorious public defaulter who has dodged the law, or who may have received a congressional whitewashing, were treated to a coat of tar or made to experience the pleasures of a short ride on a rail, we think it would have a wholesome effect upon these recreant and unpunished servants of the people.

Up in Winnipeg, in Canada, we see, the speaker of the house was dressed in a coat of tar, a few nights ago, for ruling in the speaker's chair which the people thought was unwarranted and which went against their interests and which was to relieve the Hudson Bay Comp. of one-third of their usual taxation. This thing of playing into the hands of corporations all the time, by our law-makers, should be stopped; but all experience proves that there is no hope for a reform by applying to our legislative halls, where the evil is done.

What then are the people to do? Will it not become a question whether they themselves must not deal out punishment directly to their immediate representatives when they prove notoriously recreant to their oaths? This might be revolution, but where there is persistent wrong, revolutions often prove the only remedy.

Boutwell Elected Senator from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 12.—In joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature this morning, Hon. George S. Boutwell was elected United States senator. The vote stood:

Boutwell	155
Dawes	115
Boutwell's majority	30

Guard the Sinking Fund.

The Pottsville Daily Transcript, of 8th inst., in speaking of the Sinking Fund, pays a merited tribute to our member, Mr. Orvis:

The proverbial recklessness of State legislation is well known, and thus far all attempts at reform have been futile. Whenever a particular axe is to be ground, in the interest of a corporation or monopoly, or any scheme is devised by which a large sum of money is to be taken from the treasury, the legislation necessary to accomplish the end desired is rushed through regardless of whether there is in the State coffers sufficient funds to meet the demand without trenching upon the sinking fund, which notwsthstanding a constitutional inhibition, is continually being tampered with. A case in point came up in the House of Representatives on Thursday last while that body had under consideration the Centennial Appropriation bill. Mr. Orvis, the member from Centre, and one of the clearest headed and ablest men in the House, offered an amendment or proviso to the first section of the bill, as follows:

Provided, That no portion of the revenues of the Commonwealth assigned to the sinking fund under the Constitution and by the provisions of the act approved April 22, 1858, entitled An act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, shall in any event be used to meet the appropriation herein named.

This fair and equitable amendment, intended solely to protect the tax-payers of the Commonwealth from the invasion of a fund sacredly guarded and set apart by the Constitution for a specific purpose, did not meet the approbation of the "ring," composed in the main of the Philiadelphia member, whose palms are in a state of acute itching for the hundreds of thousands of dollars which the appropriation in question will draw from the State Treasury. But in spite of the honied accents of Messrs. Mitchell and Mahon, the first a representative from Tioga, the last from Franklin county, a section where they annually look for huge appropriations for private benefits, Mr. Orvis insisted upon his amendment, in which he was sustained by the House, in a vote of 51 ayes to 42 nays. This was accomplished in the face of the opposition of the burly speaker, Elliott, who, as is his wont, whenever the interests of the "ring" are at stake, left the speaker's chair to filibuster against the amendment. The result showed that even in the weak and venal chambers of our State Legislature there are a number of honest and conscientious men who, when a bold and active leader, backed by ability and pluck, takes a firm stand, are ready to rally around and sustain him. We congratulate the distinguished member from old Centre on his handsome victory, and trust it is but the beginning of a series each more brilliant than its predecessor.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to the Centennial, passed the house, yeas 38, nays 37. Mr. Orvis opposed the bill. We extract the following from the closing proceedings:

Mr. Orvis moved to amend by adding to the first section of the bill substituted the following:

Provided, That no portion of the revenues of the Commonwealth assigned to the Sinking Fund by the constitution, and by the provisions of an act approved April 22, 1858, entitled An act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, shall in any event be used to make the appropriation herein made.

Mr. Mitchell. I simply wish to say that that amendment implies a reflection upon the public officers ot the State. Under the law as it now stands, they have no authority to appropriate any of the moneys appropriated to the sinking fund for this or any other purpose.

Mr. Mahon. The Constitution of the State itrelf prohibits the appropriation of these moneys out of the sinking fund. Why then tackle this on the bill? It is surplusage. It amounts to nothing. It don't hurt the bill, nor does it do it any good.

Mr. Orvis. It is a fact of which gentlemen are aware, that nothwithstanding this, more than four hundred thousand dollars of the sinking fund have been taken out of it, and I propose by this amendment to prohibit the financial officers of the State taking anything out of that fund to meet this appropriation.

I know they ought not to do it for any purpose; but we make appropriations here without making any provision for meeting them, and they are obliged to take money out of the Sinking Fund in order to meet those appropriations. By the report made by the State Treasurer, in answer to a resolution passed by this House, asking for the receipts and expenditures of the Sinking Fund, the fact appears that for the past six years, year by year, we have made appropriations beyond the ordinary receipts of the Treasury, and therefore they have been year by year taking money out of the Sinking Fund to meet the appropriations that have been made. I propose, in this case, that it shall not be done unless a majority of this House declare that it shall be done, in violation of the Constitution.

On the question, Will the House agree to the amendment of Mr. Orvis it was carried by 51 yeas to 42 nays.

Let Us All Start Fair.

In a recent debate in the Constitutional Convention, upon enlarging the Senatorial representation of Philadelphia, we find the following:

Judge Black, of York, was in favor of doing away with the Senatorial limit for large cities, and urged that the other counties of the State should now do unto Philadelphia as they would have her do unto any one of them if the case was reversed After alluding to the injustice and invidious character of this distinction as to Philadelphia, he proceeded to answer the argument of Judge Woodward on the previous day in favor of continuing the limitation as to the number of Senators. That gentleman, as a reason against any increase of our representation, had complained that there were wicked men living in Philadelphia, and had complimented the tillers of the soil by telling them that they were much better and more righteous than those who inhabit the city. He (Black) being included in the former class, was willing to own the soft impeachment. [Laughter.] Still, he thought it partook of the spirit of the Pharisee for a gentleman from the country to say to the inhabitants of the city, "stand aside; I am holier than thou." He thought the wickedness complained of should be punished not by injection into the Constitution a sort of "bill of pains and penalties," but by dealing with each individual offender. His friend (Mr. Woodward) with all his denunciation of everything that was not good, as was perfectly natural with him and very proper, ought to be willing to consider the unconvicted as standing upon a level with himself, and that was perhaps as high a level as any man could reach. [Laughter.] Another charge against Philadelphia was that the people were a set of idlers and did not work, in other words, that they were not engaged in productive industry. In answer to this the speaker stated as the result of his observation, that the community of Philadelphia was one of the most industrious he had ever known, and that some one had evidently taken advantage of the youth and inexperience of the gentleman (Mr. Woodward) to impose upon his credulity. [Laughter.]

Mr. Woodward here interrupted to say that Judge Black was clearly drawing upon his imagination for the facts, and that in attributing to him (Woodward) the allegation that the people of Philadelphia did not work, his imagination had got the better of his judgment. The speaker added that he had made no such assertion, but that what he had asserted was that the grand original source of wealth was in the agricultural sections, and that Philadelphia could not produce of that which was requisite for the purpose enough to make a loaf of bread.

Mr. Black's ten minutes here expiring, his time was extended five minutes, when he added that he had nothing further to say since his friend had taken back what he had said. Instead of being imposed upon by any body who took advantage of him, the gentleman had been the victim of his own imagination, as he himself called it, in supposing that a people who worked at one business, supposing it to be honest and lawful, were less entitled to protection than any other, so that the error of the gentlemen after his explanation, was just as bad as it had been before it. After replying to the alleged assumption of Mr. Woodward that there seemed to be some kind of conflict between the industrial interests of the city and State, and urging that if this was correct, there was a greater reason for placing each upon an equality in representation that there might be a fair fight in an open field, *Mr. Black* made the following digression in illustration of this portion of his remarks: In a certain locality upon the Jersey coast, the people were in the habit of plundering the many wrecks cast ashore from time to time. A clergyman of the place had repeatedly attempted to dissuade them from the practice, and on one occasion, while preaching to them upon the enormity of the sin, from the text, "Thou shalt not steal," and when in the most eloquent part of his sermon, some one cried out—"There's a wreck on the coast!" Every individual in the congregation rose up and rushed towards the door. The clergyman begged them to stop only for a moment, while he would say but four words. He succeeded in regaining their attention, and in the meantime he was getting pretty near the door, and had his coat buttoned up, and when they had waited in expectation of hearing "the four words," these were the words he uttered—"Let's all start fair." [Long continued Laughter.] The speaker thought that this would not be a bad rule to apply in regulating representation. If this was to be a race for our privileges, our rights and our other advantages, he would say "let's all start fair," and allow every city and county to have that amount of representation in the Legislature which might be due to the population in each case.

Reduction of Taxation

A step has been taken at last says the *Patriot*, in the legislature for a repeal of some of the taxes that bear exceedingly hard upon enterprise and industry in this state. Senator Wallace's bill proposing a repeal of the taxes on horses and cattle will remove a burden that is severely felt. The report of the Auditor General shows that the revenues from taxes on personal property amounted last year to upwards of a half million of dollars, a large portion of which were derived from horses and cattle. Senator Strang's amendment contemplates a more sweeping reduction of revenues, by repealing the taxes on the net earnings of corporations liable to tax on capital stock, and on the gross receipts of railroad, canal, and transportation companies. The tax on corporation stocks amounted last year to $1,308,025.25, and the tax on the net earnings of corporations produced at the same time $348,048.80. The tax on gross receipts for 1872 amounted to $457,631.19.

This tax was imposed in 1866 to meet the war loan, and took the place of the tax on real estate, which was repealed by the same act. Both these taxes it is now proposed to repeal. It was said with justice on the floor of the senate on 12 inst., that the necessity for the tax had ceased as the war debt, which it was designed to meet, has been liquidated.

This proposed repeal of taxes would reduce the revenues of the state treasury to the extent of a million a year. The bill was originally a vehicle for removing a burden that is severely felt by the agricultural interests, and by these amendments it may be made to encourage manufacturing and mining enterprise which is repressed by the weight of an ingenious scheme of double and tripple taxation laid on stocks, on net earnings, and on gross receipts. In many instances capital and enterprise have been scared from the state by the display of the schedule of the auditor general's office, and have found in New Jersey and Delaware the protection of more benign laws and sounder policy.

Excitement in Winnipeg.

Tarring the Speaker of the House.

Fort Garry, Manitoba, March 10.—Immense excitement prevails in Winnipeg owning to the fact that it was sought to pass a bill through the Legislature which would have let the Hudson Bay Company and other landed proprietors off with the payment of one third the usual taxation on their lands. An indignation meeting was held and a committee appointed to plead at the bar of the House, whither they were followed by 400 people. The bill was ultimately thrown out on a technicality. On account of the ruling of the Speaker he was decoyed from his house at midnight and administered a coat of tar. The Government has offered $1,000 reward for the conviction of the perpetrators. Fearing further breeches of the peace a military guard has been placed over the Parliament House.

Illinois and Ohio Censure their Congressmen.

Columbus, Ohio, March 14.—In the senate to-day, after a long discussion, the house joint resolution censuring the Ohio members of congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill was adopted after amendment including in the censure members who voted against the bill but took the extra pay.

Following is the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of Illinois by a vote of 105 yeas to 4 nays:

Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring herein, that without regard to politics or party ties, we do most emphatically place our seal of condemnation on our representatives in Congress from this state who by their own vote increased their own pay to $7,500 per annum, and a bonus of $5,000 for service already rendered.

A MARYLAND MURDER.

A School Girl Shot by her Lover.

Salisbury, Md., March 8.—On Friday afternoon George Hall, age 18, shot dead Amelia Spockley, age 14, while on her way home from school in company with other children. Hall was courting Amelia, and had written her a letter which she had failed to answer, saying she had not had time. It is reported that he had lain in wait the previous day, but Amelia being accompanied by her brother, the deed was deferred. Both belong to respectable families living near Salisbury. The murderer is still at large, but an active pursuit is being kept up.

The Murderer Commits Suicide.

Crisfield, Md., March 8.—A freight train bound south. to-night, ran over and killed a man, supposed to be the murderer of the girl Amelia Spockley, who was shot yesterday near Salisbury. The train was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

The Funeral and the Inquest.

Salisbury, Md., March 9.—The funeral of Miss Shockley, the victim of the murder of Friday last, took place this morning. About 1,000 people attended. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death at the hand of George W. Hall. The evidence shows that the deceased left school accompanied by four small children. About 100 yards from the school, Hall met her, and after some conversation about a letter, he asked one of the children if Miss Shockley's brother Elijah, age 16, was at school. Receiving a negative reply he turned to Miss Shockley and said he was going to shoot her. She replied "Pshaw, George Hall, you can't frighten me." Hall then directed a little girl standing beside Miss Shockley to get out of the way and deliberately raised his gun and fired. The load took effect just under the shoulder-blade and entered the heart, when the girl exclaimed, "Oh, Lord!" and fell. Isaac S. Adams, the schoolmaster, on being informed of the murder hastened to the scene, and found the girl lying in the road, in the agony of death, and she died in a few moments.

A furnace which was in progress of erection at Minersville, Pa., was blown down by the violent wind on Saturday night.

At Mahanoy City, Pa., Lentz, Bowman & Co.'s "breaker" was entirely destroyed by the tornado there on Saturday night.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association held its XXXIVth annual session, in St. Paul's Church, Lewisburg, Pa. beginning Thursday, March 6th.

The following is the report of the Stationing Committee:

BALTIMORE DISTRICT. C. F. DEININGER, P. E.
Balt. Station—F. Kurtz.
East Balt. Station—J. Kreamer.
Balt. Mission—B. Hengst.
Balt Circuit—N. Young.
Alberton Station—C. H. Gramley.
Jarretsville Cir—A. W. Shenberger.
Shrewsbury Cir—J. G. Swengle.
Glen Rock Station—P W Reidabaugh.
York Station—S Aurand.
York Mission—U F Swengle.
York Cir—H Conrad and E S Brownmiller.
Prospect Cir—P H Rishel and L K Harris.
Logangsville Cir—J C Farnsworth.

CARLISLE DISTRICT. A. L. REASER, P. E.
Hagerstown Cir—F M Morris.
Leesburg Station—S P Reamer.
Bigspring Cir—P Graham.
Carlisle Mission—J M Ettinger.
Cumberland Cir—S E Davis and R W Runyan.
Conewago Cir—A W Cramer and H E Weirick.
Bendersville Cir—J A Irvine and W N Wallace.
Perry Cir—H A Deiterick and F M Baker.
Marysville Cir—H W Stover.
Liverpool Cir—J M Price.
Trexelville Cir—D W Miller.
Middlecreek Cir—S Yearick and H S Bower.
Port Treverton Cir—Z Hornberger.
Mifflin Mission—S W Seibert.
H A Stoke, member of Perry Cir. Quarterly Conf.
D. P Kepner, member of Liverpool Cir. Quarterly Conf.

LEWISBURG DIST. M. J. CAROTHERS, P. E.
Union Cir and Northumberland and Sunbury Missions—A H Irvine.
Lewisburg Station—G E Zehner.
Buffalo Cir—E Kohr and L Mathias
White Deer Cir—G Hunter.
Milton Mission—H B Hartzler and A W Bower.
Danville Mission—W E Detwiler.
Columbia Cir—H W Buck and E M Beaver.
Orangeville Cir—J M Brader.
Hughsville Cir—G L Burson.
Luzerne Cir—W W Rhoads.
Wyoming Cir—P S Orwig.
Susquehanna Cir—I S Shortes.
Dushcre Station—H H Ream.
Bloomsburg Mission—R Bowersox.
Lairdsville Cir—G F Yeager.
J W Bentz, Prof. in Union Seminary.
E Swengle, member of Bloomsburg Quart. Conf.
W H Davis, member of Bloomsburg Quart. Conf.

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT. S SMITH, P. E.
Williamsport Station—A Krouse.
Williamsport Mission—I M Pines.
Newberry Mission—R J Derrick.
Lock Haven Mission—S T Buck.
Jersey Shore Cir—A Rearick and W F Rightmire.
Nittany Valley Cir—M Sleat and G W Currin.
Centre Hall Cir—R Young and J M Longsdorf.
Centre Cir—M W Harris and D P Rumberger.
Sugar Valley Cir—E Stambach and A J. Hetner.
Lycoming Cir—S D Bennington and C N Creninger.
Liberty Cir—J M King and A Stapleton.
Seneca Cir—P M Doup.
A Longsdorf, member of Sugar Valley Quart. Conf.

HEALTH VS. FASHION.

Fashion which gives to the ladies so wide a scope for the indulgence of taste and skill in the devising of elegant modes of personal adornment, not only gives besides a wider scope to proportionate abuse of them, but also denies in a great measure these opportunities for either to the other sex. Of those masculine puppies, who, ignoring the fundamental attributes of their sex—physical strength and manliness of character, and borrowing from the silliest of women their silliest and most reprehensible practices, smear themselves with paint and enamel, and imprison themselves in corsets, we have nothing to say: we leave them to the wellmerited contempt they invariably gain from all who are in any way their superiors; these, we are happy to say, being vastly in the majority.

Gentlemen in general can, we believe, be acquitted of most all the fashionable follies, with the exception of hair dye and tight boots. The use of the former, as its results are not injurious to the general health, when no violent mineral poisons enter into the composision, may be regarded more as a matter of taste than anything else; and if a man prefers to run the risk of utterly ruining his hair and beard, rather than to leave it as nature bestowed it upon him, we see no other alternative than to let him have his own way in the matter, regardless of the consequences. With respect to wearing tight boots, however, as the results are more disastreus, we cannot pass it by so easily. We do not intend to add anything to the many excellent things that have already been said concerning the evil effects that boots a size or so too small produce upon the health, comfort, business capacities, and temper of the wearer. We would only beg leave to remind all who thus immolate themselves, under the impression that a small foot is necessarily the object of universal admiration, that the donkey is generally conceded to have a smaller and more delicate hoof than the horse, which would undoubtedly establish his claim to superior beauty, if it were not for the unfortunate length of his ears. We would also, in this connection, assure those gentlemen who are determined to have a small foot at any cost, that the price of the article to them will very likely be the same as was imposed upon Midas for the posession which he coveted.—*From Science of Health.*

Local Option—Penalties—Druggists.

The opinion has been advanced that should the people vote against the granting of license, that all could sell without a license. This view is not founded in law and would subject the offender to all the penalties that any one selling without license is now liable to. The only part of the law in any way affected is that authorizing the courts to grant licenses. The penalties for the unlicensed sale of liquor are fixed by the act of March 22nd, 1867, section 4, viz:

"If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous or vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall on conviction, in the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offense, in any sum not less than fifty or more than two hundred dollars, and for the second or any subsequent offense such shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and in the discretion of said court be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than ninety days: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the act of Assembly passed March 31, 1865, *relative to sales by druggists or apothecaries.*"

Now should the people vote *against* license, the only persons who could *legally* sell liquor would be *druggists or apothecaries.* Let us see what the law is on that question. The law of March 31, 1865, above referred to says:

SEC. 5. That the provision of this act, shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries who shall sell unmixed alcohol or compound, or sell any admixture of wine, alcohol, spirituous, or brewed liquors *in the preparation of medicines, or upon prescription of a regular practicing physician: Provided*, That no druggist, or apothecary, shall *sell or keep for sale*, under any name or pretence, any preparation or admixture as aforesaid, that may be used as a beverage, and any violation of this section shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the twenty-eighth section of this act."—Pamphlet Laws of 1856, page 200.

SEC. 28, of said act, last clause, page 207—"And any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionary, or mineral, or other fountain, *who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage*, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to conviction and punishment as aforesaid."

This will be the last chance of any thirsty individual to procure the coveted "spirits," should no license win the day. And on that there is only one solitary chance. The druggist cannot sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquor, mixed or pure, to be used a beverage, without subjecting himself to prosecution. But according to the foregoing 5th section, the druggist can sell unmixed alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician This will be the last hope. A "regular practicing physician" can arm the patient with a written prescription" for medicine to cure any pain a dinner of "sour-krout and pork" may have occasioned. The "family" physician may find his practice greatly enlarged, and the druggist his sales of "stimulants" very much increased. Weak stomachs may need a little "aid" to digest a nutritrous dinner of roast beef and potatoes, which nothing but the family physician and the druggist can give.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

EUTHANASIA.

Some of the leading English journals are gravely discussing the merits of a doctrine avowed by a limited class of philosophers in Great Britain that suicide is sometimes a duty, in such cases, for instance, as when a person is suffering under a painful and incurable disease. A Mr. Lionel A, Tollemache appears to be the leading advocate of the principle that a man has a right to die when he chooses, and Mr. Tollemache has found an earnest disciple in Professor Francis W. Newman, who is writing letters to the press enthusiastically supporting the theory that men are justified in substituting an easy death, accomplished by their own means, for lingering torments and final extinction from natural causes. Professor Newman insists that this idea is somewhat widely spread among cultivated persons, but suppressed in consequence of the odium attaching to the profession of such opinions.

But the Euthanasianists, as they are called, are not satisfied with limiting the advantages of Euthanasia, or easy death, to those who choose to avail themselves of the discoveries of science for prematurely ending their own sufferings in this vale of tears. They also intimate that under certain conditions it would be an excellent thing to give their neighbors the benefit of a painless exit from a world which they cannot enjoy and which has no particular use for them. Prof. Newman specially objects to the prejudice in favor of natural deaths which so often results in causing serious injury to the health of young people through their incessant watching at a sick bed merely in order, as he says, "that an old person may miserably linger a few months longer." This view of the subject is not original, however. Some of the Polynesian tribes of savages have been in the habit of killing off their old and useless relations from time immemorial, although they were not sufficiently advanced in civilization to adopt so pretty a name as Euthanasia for the practice, and having no scientific knowledge at their disposal to afford them painless methods of shortening life, they were not particular as to the means employed to affect their object so long as they were effectual. But the Polynesians practised their methods of getting rid of old persons from selfish economical motives, for they not only killed but ate their superannuated relations, while the British Euthanaisanists profess to be governed in their opinions only by the loftiest considerations of humanity.

It is evident that if the unrestricted right of a man to abruptly terminate his own existence or that of a neighbor whose longer sojourn on earth he might deem undesirable should be generally admitted, the practice of Euthanasia would be liable to abuse in the hands of persons deficient in moral principle. This fact is fully recognized by the advocates of easy death in Great Britain, who propose to procure for the practice the sanction of the law under fixed conditions. Prof. Newman expresses himself freely on this subject, suggesting the nature of the precautions which should be taken to guard against objectionable use of Euthanasiastic agents, and plainly says he cannot see "how any one can fear abuse if death were legalized under deliberately planed restrictions."

Mr. Tollemache is also anxious that his views should not be misunderstood on this important question, and in a letter to the *Spectator* he asserts distinctly that he disapproves of killing a dying man without the dying man's express consent; but, this consent obtained, he thinks the doctors should furnish the means for securing the desired result. "It is open to me," he says, "to hold that if certain processes were gone through—such as the formal examination of the sufferer by a public officer before witnesses, and an affidavit signed by them to the effect that the dying man's consent was given, without external pressure—Euthanasia would be no more liable to abuse or fraud—there certainly would not be a stronger motive—than in the case of a will, and no more demoralizing than capital punishment. But it may be quite consistently held that, where these safeguards cannot be obtained, the sufferer must be aliowed to linger on. Half a loaf, says the proverb, is better than no bread."

Prof. Newman, however, appears to take a broader view of the subject, for, although he favors legal restrictions regarding the practice of Euthanasia, he seems to consider the patient's consent only a desirable, not an indispensable formality. But he says, "to fear to leave a human being to perish alone, especially at his command, when else others will perish uselessly for him, seems to me like the case, which very often occurs in sickness, where tending the sick ruins the health of those around him." The Professor also expresses a desire to have the commissioners who visit lunatic asylums called on authoritatively for their sincere opinions on the subject, which certainly hints at the application of Euthanasia to lunatics, who would be incapable of giving a legal assent to their own summary extinction.

It is doubtful if the practice of Euthanasia ever becomes popular in private life, but there is something to be said in favor of its advantages being considered by our public men. It has long been a universally accepted principle that private interests must be subordinated to the public welfare, and there is no doubt that in several instances that we might name if Euthanasia had been applied in season to some of our most prominent men in office it would have been of great advantage to their reputations as well as to the country at large. Who can doubt that if some judicious friend had Euthanatized Mr. Colfax before he had time to involve himself in a labyrinth of perjury in order to prove that he did not lie last summer about his Credit Mobilier stock it would have been better for that Christian statesman both here and hereafter? And probably nobody will be found to deny that if the President before entering his first term of office had Euthanatized his whole tribe of useless relations he would have been more respected and the public would now be better off, though the most of the relations might be less comfortably situated than they are. There are tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and possibly there may be wholesome political suggestions even in the repulsive theories of the Euthansianists.—*Sun.*

Colonel Riddle, with a company of cavalry, came upon and took thirty-five of the Modoc Indians prisoners on Saturday last. Captain Jack wants to talk with the Peace Commissioners.

There was another immense gorge of ice formed in the Susquehanna River at Chickie's Rock on Saturday night, the railway track was again inundated, and the trains were delayed.

At Worth, near Chicago, on Friday morning, a house was burned, and an aged man and an infant perished in the flames.

The finest business portion of Elyria, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The estimate of the loss is $200,000.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y.

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS, of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins
French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises
OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually hept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT
With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,
BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.
July 19tf.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order
MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS & HEADSTONES,
of any possible design, and price.
We use the best grades of marble—
ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,
and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, east f Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C. — THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pnmps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.
2sep70y AND. REESMAN, Centre Hall

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizens in, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store, where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

ADAM HILD,
PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornmenatal Painting.

GRAINING
Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters.
June 7 y.

NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science!

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. — SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S SOLUTION OF TAR — TRADE MARK

Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Incipient Consumption.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Catarrh.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Asthma.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Heart Disease.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Skin Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the Liver.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the Stomach and Bowels
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure all Female Weaknesses.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Purify the Blood.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Diseases of the Throat.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Bronchitis.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure "Rose Cold," or "Hay Fever"
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Lung Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Constipation.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Salt Rheum.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Kidney Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent Cholera & Yellow Fever
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent Malarious Fevers.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove Pain in the Breast.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove Pain in the Side or Back.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Are a Superior Tonic.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the Appetite.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cause the Food to Digest.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the Weak and Debilitated
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Give Tone to Your System.

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
195 Seventh Ave., New York.
dec19'72y

Furniture Rooms!
J. O. DEININGER,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand and makes to order, all kinds of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large, warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68'1y

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
sep11'68;1y

Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist

who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

THE undersigned, determined to met the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES, CentreHall

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J D SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10'68tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,
with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court.
7jan'70tf

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

NEW HARDWARESTORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods. Oils. Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners. Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june6'68.ly. J. & J. HARRIS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Public Sales.

—Sale of Philip Kemp, east of Old Fort March 25th.

Jacob From's sale, near Centre Hall, March 26th.

—R. H. Duncan's sale, Spring Mills, March 27th.

—Sale of Philip Vanada, dec'd near Madisonburg, March 20th.

—Alex. Shannon's sale, Centre Hall, March 29th.

Sale of Mary E. Jordan, dec'd, near Churchville, March 29.

—Isaac Miller's sale, Centre Hall, Mar. 15th.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have appointed J. ZELLER & SON, Druggists, Bellefonte, Pa., my sole agents for the manufacture and sale of *Dr. E. Greene's Liver Pills*—known as *Dr. E. Greene's Liver Pills*, Nos. 1 and 2, (Brown & Red.) Any boxes sold without my signature and trade mark "*Dr. E. Greene's Liver Pills,*" are fraudulent.
Jan. 22, 1873. E. GREENE, M. D.

In accordance with above notice, and to protect the public, each and every box will bear on side and bottom the name of J. ZELLER & SON. Sent by mail postage prepaid, on receipt of retail price 25 cts. for No. 1, 50 cts., for No. 2. See that the name is spelled properly, DR. E G-R-E-E-N-E'S LIVER PILLS, No 1 or 2. Merchants supplied at usual wholesale rates. Address all orders to,
J. ZELLER & SON,
Druggists,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27-4t.

☞Subscribers changing their post-office address the coming spring, should not fail to give us due notice, so that the Reporter can be mailed accordingly. 1m.

☞We have several copies of a very valuable work, "The Great Industries of the United States," an historical summary of the origin, growth, and perfection of the chief industrial arts of this country. The book is handsomely bound, 1304 pages with over 500 fine illustrations. Any one sending us ten new subscribers with the cash, will receive a present of this valuable work. mar13 4t.

—John T. Johnston has been re-appointed postmaster at Bellefonte.

—Curtin twp., we are informed, has 26 mills tax for school and building purposes—Potter twp., has 9 mills for the same purposes.

—We mentioned the fact, in our last, of several funerals taking place on one day, 9th, at Pine Grove Mills. The deaths were, Mr. L. Shirk, of dropsy, aged 61 years. Miss Clara, daughter of Robt. Gregg, died of consumption; and Mr. Joseph Murphy, who also died of consumption.

—The spotted fever is raging to an alarming extent at Pine Grove Mills and vicinity.

—A disease of the throat is troubling horses in the lower end of the valley. Mr. Elis Kramer of Penn twp., week before last, lost three valuable horses from this disease, and quite a number of others in the neighborhood were suffering from it at the same time.

—Daniel Weidensaul has sold the Woodward mill property, to a gentleman of Indiana county, for $18,000

—ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MILLHEIM.—On last Monday the sons of Erin, working on the railroad in the mountains, to the number of some 50, gathered at Millheim to celebrate St. Patrick's day. As a matter of course they partook copiously of the critter, and things became lively, and a row, such as astonished the "oldest inhabitant" of Millheim, followed. The Irish had a brisk time in pounding each other, and several of their number lay upon the sidewalks terribly battered and pounded. Sheriff Musser's hotel, as we are informed, was taken in complete possession by the children of the great patron saint of old Ireland. The row was altogether confined to the Irish, none of the citizens, we are pleased to learn, got mixed up in any of the fights, having wisely left the sons of the green isle to celebrate St. Patrick's day in their own way.

—A SINGULAR FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn that on Thursday, Feb. 6th, Mr. James Lingle, of Goshen twp., while at Shawsville, met three or four men who had been drinking, and they tried to persuade him to take some liquor, which he refused to do, whereupon they undertook to force him to drink. Mr. Lingle resisted their efforts, and in doing so he knocked one down, when a second one of the party, a man named Wallace, struck him a slight blow on the mouth. Thus ended the affray, and all parties went to their homes without having sustained any serious damage. A day or two after the occurrence above related, Mr. Lingle's lip and face became inflamed, erysipelas ensued, and continued to get worse until Saturday, the 15th, when he died from its effects. Such, we are informed, are the facts in the case. This is certainly one of the most singular fatal occurrences that it has ever befallen our lot to record. Mr. Lingle was a large, robust, healthy person, and hence it seems exceedingly strange that so slight an injury should end his life. But the ways of Providence are beyond the comprehension of man, and this instance again illustrates the fact, "that in the midst of life we are in death."—*Osceola Reveille.*

For the Reporter.

Rev. W. H. Groh, Pastor of the Reformed church, preached a sermon at Churchville, on last Sabbath, which would have been more precious than jewels and of greater value than diamonds, to every man and woman of the Loop, had they availed themselves of the opportunity to have heard it. You will find his text recorded in St. Luke, 7 chap., 37 and 38 verses.
VAL.

—FAMILY FATALITY.—*Mrs.* Annie Glanz, of Walker twp., Centre county, (wife of Philip Glanz,) died on the first of March. and was burried on the 3d in the Union graveyard at Tylersville, Sugar Valley. Deceased was aged 83 years, 6 months, and 17 days. Her son, Joseph Glanz, was buried at the same place one week before, aged 50 years. On the day of the old lady's burial, the wife of Joseph died, and was buried in the same grounds on the 5th inst. Spotted fever is reported as the cause of their death. Old *Mr.* Glanz still survives at the age of 85, though very decrepit, having been blind and bed-ridden for three years, and makes his home in Sugar Valley at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Karstetter.—*Clinton Dem.*

—Very stormy all last week; the weather is somewhat springlike and the robins and bluebirds are about. On 18th, afternoon, rain.

—Rev. Miller, is still continuing the protracted meeting in the Loop church, On Monday evening, 17th, eighteen seekers presented themselves at the altar for instruction and the prayers of the church

A protracted meeting is now in progress at the Harper church, in Haines twp., conducted by J. A. Bright, a theological student under Rev. Sahm, D. D.

—An apportionment reported by the House committee, a few days ago, places us in the 20th district, composed of the following counties: Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Forest, for congress.

—BLANK BOOKS—A complete assortment of blank books just received and for sale lower than ever by James Welch & Co.

—A handsome chromo given with each 40 cent box of Chromo Initial paper by James Welch & Co.

—"The Pennsvalley Banking Company," will be the title of a new institution to be opened at Centre Hall, by April 1st.

—Centre county ranks second in its area of acres, which is 688,000. Luzerne ranks first, with an area of 896,000 acres. Centre county has 8,584 taxable inhabitans; population 34,418, of which 266 are blacks; valuation of personal property $1,000,000.

—Centre Hall will have a bank in a few days. It will not be in opposition to "Potters Bank," at all.

MR. KURTZ:—As it is contended by some that there is no law warranting supervisors in clearing the roads from snowdrifts, while others assert that it is their duty, will you give us the law, and oblige a CITIZEN.

We answer—It is the duty of the supervisors to make roads passable when drifted by snows, as will be found on p. 875 of Purdon, viz:

Sec. 41 Public roads or highways laid out approved and entered on record, as aforesaid, shall, as soon as may be practicable, be effectually opened and constantly kept in repair, and all public roads or highways made or to be made, *shall at all seasons be kept clear of all impediments to easy and convenient passing and traveling,* at the expense of the respective townships, as the law shall direct.

QUARREL OF THE ECHOES.—The echoes have got at loggerheads, which will be shown as we start them up.

Question: Will Centre Hall ever get as large as Montp*eliar*?
1st Echo—"Large as Montp*eliar.*"
2nd Echo—"Liar."
Again:
Has Colfax got out of Credit Mobi*liar*?
1st Echo—"Got out of Credit Mobi*liar.*"
2nd Echo—"Liar."
The echoes can be provoked to swearing:
Ho, for Pottsdam!
Echo (quick)—"Dam."
We can humor the echoes to laughing: Oh, lovely Minnehaha!
Echo (quick)—"Ha ha."
But the echoes are posted on English manners:
What do they eat in Birmingham?
Echo (quick)—"Am," (*ham.*)
And what else, old Bowlegs?
Echo (quick)—"hegs," (eggs).

—The prettiest girl in Centre county is entitled to the *Reporter* one year free. Applicants to apply in person.

Grant's favorite dish—Let us have *peas.*

The railroad from Lewistown to Reedsville, is blessed with "stations"—the trains stop opposite every house along the line and in between. Some of the stations look so much like a W box on stilts, that if any kind of a box is accidentally left lie near enough to the track for the engine to see it the old critter will come to a halt sure, thinking it is a new "depot."—*Centre Reporter.*

Even if the trains did stop at every house, how can such an old democratic blower like Kurtz find fault with their doing so? There is however evidently a spoke loose somewhere, and we want to know what it is. Did the conductor refuse to chalk your hat, or did you ask for a special train to convey your democratic majesty from Reedsville to Lewistown and couldn't get it?—*Lewistown Gazette.*

Well, now, Frysinger, shut your mouth; its so big, if ever you stand along side the railroad with your mouth open, the locomotive will be sure to run in thinking its a freight depot.

—Flitting time having come on, our machine suddenly ground out the following poetry:

Flit, flit, flit,
Sing all who must git,
After a year's sitting,
Followed by the inevitable flitting.
Pack up your bundles,
Your beds and your trundles,
Boxes and plunder,
And flit over yonder;
From where you last lit
You're bound now to flit.
Apples make the best flitters,
Unlike the biped gitters,
With whom its topsy turvey,
Full of roughing and wit,
All over the flit.
As you flit in a March,
Once in a while,
You often march with your flitting,
In the ides of Aprile.
Then flit, flit, flit,
Here you've no rest,
Try luck in 'tother new nest.
There's allers a little bitters,
With the old fashion flitters,
We've all 'sperienced that
When the flitting brick crept into our hat.
But what is all that,
We're having the fun,
In flitting to a new 'hum.

Gen. Beaver, John Harris, J. D. Shugert, John Hoffer and Peter Hoffer, are the stockholders of the new bank in this town. W. B. Mingle, of Aaronsburg, is to be cashier.

ENTERTAINMENT.

A grand entertainment of Schools Nos. 1 and 2 will be given on Friday evening, March 21st, consisting of Declamations, Essays, and Comic Dialogues, also Music vocal and instrumental. An admittance of 10 cents will be charged all persons except patrons of above schools, children under 10 years half price. The services of Prof. Philip Meyer have been secured to entertain the audience with instrumental music.
MISS S. E. KELLER,
J. N. HOFFER.

FARMERS READ THIS.—The superior Reaper & Mower, is a candidate for favor, to which the attention of Centre county farmers is called. The Superior is manufactured in Wheeling, W. Va., and has met a large sale, and obtained many high recommendations in Ohio, and other states. This machine dispenses with cog-gearing and all unnecessary traps with which many other machines are afflicted; it is simple in construction, strong and durable, easily managed, and light draught. The Superior is fully warranted to do its work right, or no sale.

Mr. John H. Odenkirk, of the Old Fort, is agent for Centre county for the Superior, and persons wishing a Mower & Reaper, had better call on him before purchasing another. 80 jan.

The Local Option law has been decided constitutional by the Supreme Court.

A singular case occurred in the Dexter Asylum, in Providence, R. I., last week. A woman died in the institution, and the overseer notified, as he supposed, the fact to her husband; but there had been two women of the same name in the Asylum, and the overseer informed the wrong man, who arrived with a coffin, after having made all his preparations for a funeral, only to find his wife in excellent and lively health. He also had sent word to a large number of relatives and friends in New York, and they had come on for the funeral. Now, this husband, who isn't a widower after all, wants to know who is to pay for the coffin which he has on hand and for which he has no use; and he threatens an action in the case against the overseer.

While at the Penna. R. R. depot at West Philadelphia last Saturday, on his way home to Lewistown, Gen. James Burns concluded before starting to eat a mess of oysters. Laying his overcoat and valise upon a table he asked several gentlemen present if they would keep an eye on his coat and valise, and they replied "certainly." When he returned both coat and valise were gone, and the "gentlemen" could not tell him who took them. The gentlemen seemed to have been confederates of the thief. Valuable clothing and a note of $700 were in the valise.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A lot of ground, at Potter's Mills, thereon erected a two-story dwelling House, with good Wagonmaker Shop, good Stable, and all necessary outbildings, is offered at private sale, on reasonable terms. There is a well of never failing water with pump, near the door. For further particulars apply to
MRS. KATE SHAFER,
20 mar 3m Potters Mills.

Wax Flowers.

Mrs. S. C. Barnes, will be at Spangler's hotel, Monday, April 7th, at 8 a m., for the purpose of teaching a class of young ladies in the beautiful Art of making flowers. Charges reasonable. Young ladies are invited to join the class. Don't forget time, date and place. mar20.1t.

MARRIAGES.

On February 21st, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, Elliot Hassinger, of Siglerville, to Miss Catharine A. Kukn, of Boalsburg, Centre county.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the late residence of Mrs. Mary E. Jordan, dec'd, near Churchville, on Saturday, March 29th, at 1 o'clock.

2 Cows, 4 Hogs, 1 Cook-stove, 2 ten plate stoves, 1 Weavingloom, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bureau, Cupboards, Tubs, Barrels, meat Vessels, 2 iron Kettles, and many other articles to numerous to mention. Terms will be made known by
JOHN DAUBERMAN,
Adm'r.

Great Reduction In Prices Of Note Paper.

We are now prepared to furnish Note paper at prices far below any that have ever before been offered at retail in this county.

Best quality Commercial note paper at 15 cts per quire
Second best do at 12 cts per quire
Third best do at 10 cts per quire.

Purchasers will find this to be of the same quality heretofore sold in this place for 25, 20, and 15 cts per quire, but having bought our paper at extremely low figures, we desire to give our customers the full benefit of the reduction.

Look At This!!

Initial Paper With Chromo!

French Initial paper 15 cts per box
Plain white " 20 " "
Rose tint " 25 " "
Two tints " 40 " "

With a handsome chromo given away with each 40 cent box.
JAMES WELCH & CO.,
20 mar tf Opposite Bush House.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Jordan, late of Potter twp., dec'd have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
JOHN DAUBERMAN,
mar 20 6t Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises of the subscriber

At Spring Mills, on Thursday, March 27th, 1873.

Six Good Mules, 1 Six Horse Road Wagon, Three Two-Horse Wagons, 1 Bobsled, 1 Woodsled, 2 Logsleds, 1 Ice Cutter, 2 Log Chains, 3 Pair Check Lines, 2 Cutting Boxes, Gear Chains, Saddles, Lines, Halters, &c.

One Buggy,

Vulcan heater, Stewart cook stove, one coal stove, one wood stove, two poles for light drawing,

Sofa, Bureau, Desks,

Centre table, together with some household goods, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by R. H. DUNCAN.

AUDITOR'S MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Auditors of Potter township held at the Old Fort on Monday, March 24th at 8 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of Auditing the accounts of the Overseers of Poor and Road Supervisors. All persons interested are requested to attend.
J D MURRAY,
W W LOVE,
JAMES M'CLINTIC.
W A KERR, *Auditors.*
Town Clerk. mar6.4t

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold, at the residence of the undersigned near Centre Hall,

On Wednesday, March 26, at 12 a. m.

2 Horses, 6 Cows, 10 Head young Cattle, 8 Hogs, 1 large Road Wagon with Bed and Cover, 2 plantation Wagons with ladders, and the one broad wheel, 1 broad wheel 2 Horse Wagon, 1 Bob sled, Hay rake, Threshing Machine and Power, Graindrill, Cornplanter, Cornscraper, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Patent Hayhook, all kinds of Horse gears, Chains, Spreads, Forks, Rakes, Windmill, and many other articles too numerous to mention
JACOB FROM.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, about 3 miles east of Old Fort, on 25 of March at 10 o'clock. Horses, Cows, Young cattle and Calves, 20 South Down Sheep, Shoats, Buckeye Reaper and Mower, Threshing Machine with Shaker and Strap, Cornsheller, Cornplanter, Cornscraper, Cornplow, new Plantation Wagon with bed, 1 3-horse Plow, Spring wagon, Buggy, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hayrake, Hayfork with Rope and Pulleys, forks, rakes double trees, single trees, fifth chains, log chains, wheelbarrow, Rollingscreen, 1 ten plate stove, Horse gears, Single Harness, double Harness, and Tug-Harness.
feb 20 PHILIP KEMP.

NEW HARDARWE STORE IN MILLHEIM Pa.

W. J. MCMANIGAL of Milroy has Started a branch Store in Millheim where he intends keeping a full line of Hardware and Cutlery,

IRON,
NAILS,
OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS AND PUTTY,

also a full line of Wallpapers and Borders The Store will be in the charge of his clever and obliging clerk James Montgomery.

Centre County, Farmers, Mechanics and others call and examine goods, and compare prices—Jim is a clever fellow and will do all in his power to accommodate you.

ALSO:

Do not forget

THE OLD STAND AT MILROY,

where you will always find a full Stock to select from and prices to Suit the times.

Being very thankful for the patronage and many favors shown me by my Centre county friends, I still solicit their patronage and I will guarantee to give satisfaction in every way—Goods will sold very close for cash. W. J. M'MANIGAL.
feb20.4m.

Pike county has gone in favor of licens by 300 majority,

No further communication concerning the case of Foster is expected from Governor Dix. It is the duty of the Sheriff to execute the sentence on the day named without further direction 21st.

A blacksmith, named Oliver, at Belmont, California, made a bet of $50 he could eat nine dozen eggs in an hour. In half an hour he had eaten seven dozen; in three-fourths of an hour he had finished his eighth dozen when he dropped from his chair insensible and at last accounts had not come to. He undertook to eat against time, but did not expect eternity would come to time's aid in the contest.

—Zell's New Illustrated Monthly, for April, has the following contents: Fine Arts,—Venetian School.—Titian. (Three Illustrations.) The Savant and the Crocodile.—A History Natural and Supernatural.(Five Illustrations.) Great Events from Little Causes.—The Glass of Water. (One Illustration.) M. Thiers. (One Illustration.) Historical Narratives.—Wallenstein, (Two Illustrations.) Goethe's Faust. Historical Summary. Scientific Summary.

WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC,

800 Pages, 250 Engravings.

A startling expose of Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It ventilates Quacks, Impostors, Travelling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers,
J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn. or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

UNCIVILIZED RACE OF MEN IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Being a comprehensive account of their manners and customs, and of their Physical, Social, Mental, Moral, and Religious characteristics. By REV. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S. 500 Engravings, 1500 Super Royal Octavo Pages in two volumes, or two volumes in one.

Agents are making over $100 per week in selling this work. An early application will secure a choice of territory. For terms address the publishers,
J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn. or Chicago, Ill. oct 18 1y

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

JAS. F. WEAVER, Treasurer.

DR.

In account with CENTRE COUNTY;

January 1, 1872.	
To balance from S. S. Wolf	$ 3,081,90
To amount outstand- last settlement	34,535,69
To amount asst for '72	28,703,54
To amount rec'd from County Commissioners and other sources	27,753,59
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	3,186,68
	$94,074 72

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.	
By amount outstanding	$ 31,739,81
By exonerations and commissions allowed on collection	2,599 83
By amount orders paid	54,538,40
By amount Treasurer's salary	2,010,00
By balance in Treasury	3,186,68
	$94,074 72

RELIEF ACCOUNT.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.		
To amount outstanding	$ 524 94	
		$ 524 94

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding	$ 327 95	
By amount exonerations and commissions allowed collections	167,00	
By amount transferred County	29,99	
		$ 524,94

MILITIA FUND.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.		
To balance S. S. Wolf	$ 640,54	
To amount outstanding last settlement	904,44	
To amount asst. for 1872	973,68	
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	564,35	
		$2,518,71

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding	$ 1,421,90	
By amount orders paid	253,73	
By amount com. and ex. to collectors	261,55	
By amount commission to treasurer	12,08	
By balance	564,35	
		$2,518,71

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DR.

Jan 1, 1872.		
To balance from S. S. Wolf	$ 119,28	
To amount outstanding	2,132,63	
To amount asst. for 1872	3,701,51	
To balance in treasury, Jan. 1, 1873	16,16	
		$5,953,42

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding	$ 2,693,66	
By exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	413,60	
By St. Treasurer Receipts	2,761,72	
By Treasurer's commission	68,28	
By balance in Treasury	16,16	
		$ 5,953,42

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE CO.

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		
By amount outstanding taxes	$ 37,388,34	
By amount in Treasury	3,186,68	
		$40,575,02

DR.

Jan. 1, 1873.		Jan. 1, 1873
To balance due Commonwealth	$ 1,885,78	
To estimated costs and bills unpaid	1,500,00	
To estimated com and ex. on uncollected taxes	3,738,83	
To notes and bonds outstanding	28,426,42	
To balance in favor of County.	5,023,99	
		$40,575,02

Jan. 1, 1871.	
By balance in favor of Centre county over all liabilities	$ 5,023,99

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, A. D. 1872.

Auditor's and clerks pay	$ 102 00
Commissioner John Bing balance	359 10
do J G Sankey	203 00
do S F Foster	392 47
do A C Hinton	50 00
do Jos McCloskey	570 00
Wm Furey, Coms clk	650 58
J S Parsons, tipstave	64 00
Bartram Galbraith, janitor	294 75
Sheriff D W Woodring	2 015 26
Commonwealth costs	1 955 90
Premium of Scalps	481 90
Road views, bridges and damages	1 426 66
Grand and traverse jurors pay	2 924 90
Constable pay	785 15
Assessors pay	1 301 00
Registration	614 50
Election expense	2 131 86
Inquisition on dead bodies	424 94
State Lunatic Asylum	896 86
Orvis and Alexander	300 00
Jury Commissioners	92 76
County tax refunded	157 70
P G Meek, printing, bal. '70 & '71	672 90
" " 1872	477 20
R B Barger & Co "	518 00
Fred Kurtz "	202 00
P D Stover "	475 44
Insurance of public buildings	249 94
Stationery & books, John Moran.	105 25
" " W F Murphey.	40 00
D F Fortney, auditing account	35 00
R M Magee, County Institute	129 55
Elias Grove, carpenter work	93 80
Brown & White, pluming in jail	78 50
Ed Brown " "	10 55
Geo O'Bryan, furniture	61 75
Noll & Derr Plastering	62 76
Robt McKnight, gas	264 26
Jno M'Dermont, *et. al*	76 30
J D Shugert, agl society	200 00
Premium on duplicates	55 00
Kay & Brother, Purdon's digest	5 00
A B Henderson, court reporter	90 00
Jas H Rankin " "	10 00
J F Ripley, map of Penna	4 50
Chas M'Cafferty, jail roof	41 95
Western Penitentiary	241 51
Bart Galbraith, expense on clock	60 00
W J Kealsh, indexing & auditing	129 67
Alexander & co., coal	455 20
S Brown & others wood & cutting	58 25
J P Gephart, deeds	3 00
J & J Harris, *et al.* hardware	40 29
Wm P Mitchell map Curtin twp	250 00
Jno M'Closky, expenses to Pits'g.	25 00
Jno S Mallory smithing	35 58
Wm E Shope, repairs in jail	66 12
Nora M'Calister, washing	30 25
Jas H Dobbins, attending prison's	15 00
W H Wilkison, boarding jurors	52 50
D Johnson & Sons " "	70 00
J Lonberger, stoves and repairing	29 70
David Treaster Potter tp. fires	116 25
M Runkle, cleaning gutters	10 50
Adams Express	2 65
Eastern Penitentiary	244 74
Jos Devling, surveying	10 00
David M'Closkey, Curtin twp fire	24 00
Dan'l M'Ginly, water-tax	120 00
Smith & Owner, smithing	2 25
J H Orvis, order book	10 40
Zeller & Jarret, drugs	2 00
Geo Livingston, stationary	19 53
W Murphey & Sons, blank books	65 75
Wm Mann & Son " "	83 07
Hoffer & Brother, merchandise	34 48
Wm Kuhns "	7 25
Devling & others "	18 75
Wm V Hughes, lumber	35 52
Campbell & Co. ice	2 65
Agnew Moore, B E bridge	417 18
H Y Stitzer, stationary and books	90 36
Wm P Wilson, book case	20 00
Lunatic asylum, James Test	213 46
S F Forster, extra services assess books and registration	120 00
Daniel Derr, gass fixtures	5 85
Incidental expenses	594 30
Interest and discount paid	3 014 33
Refunding account notes litted	20 000 00
" road tax, ac	5 640 00
Total expenditures	$54 538 30

feb20-4t

D. W. WOODRING, ESQ., High Sheriff, in account with CENTRE COUNTY.

CR:

Jan. 1, 1872.		
By Balance at settlement	$1 841 26	
By executing venires and summoning jury, Jan. term	44 70	
By com. and cost Jan. term	16 28	
By executing venires and summoning jurors, April term	47 70	
Com. and cost " "	27 85	
By Washing blankets, &c.	12 75	
By conveying Whippo to Harrisburg	48 40	
By conveying A Cox to Harrisburg	48 40	
By washing blankets, &c	6 25	
By executing venires and summoning jurors, August term	41 70	
By conveying W Tate to House of Refuge	75 00	
By conveying Mrs Reamer and F Pierce to Lock Haven on *habeas corpus*	26 75	
By executing venries and summoning jurors special court	29 75	
do do	37 60	
By Com. and costs Aug. term	83 75	
By executing venires and summoning jurors and court proceedings	44 70	
By conveying T Hickey to western Penitentiary	75 00	
By conveying B McGwire and Calhoon, to insane asylum. Danville	80 00	
By com. and costs Nov. term	17 83	
By stove for library room	22 00	
By gas fixtures for jail	7 50	
By testing and repairing gas	2 50	
By boardiug prisoners	473 15	
		$3 057 79

DR.

Jan. 1. 1873.		
To orders	$2,015,26	
To balance due him	2,015,26	
		$3,057,79

TAXES OUTSTANDING.

1865 Martin Murphy Burnside	176,32	
Simon Lingle Liberty	242,22	
		$418,54
1867 S T Ishler Benner	10,04	
W F Tibbens (b) Marion	325,13	
		$335,17
1868 A Snyder, Bellefonte	75,51	
A Jones Philipsburg	95,48	
Wm Askey Burnside	56,15	
Jno Pownell Boggs	157,60	
J Hosterman Haines	447,38	
Wm Cross Half moon	58,94	
		$891,06
1869 D F Fortney (a) Bellefonte	1912,52	
J M Bush Patton	95,99	
D H Yeager Snow Shoe	106,44	
D Hosterman Haines	223,03	
John Bechdol Liberty	169,78	
		2,507,76
1870 Daniel Derr (a) Bellefonte	585,63	
John Holter Boggs	291,30	
Sam'l Brickley Howard	93,57	
James P Smith Penn	368,51	
H Carten (b) Bellefonte	694,49	
E Hunter Philipsburg	10,64	
A J Hassinger Benner	392,32	
J S M'Cormick (c) Ferson	620,46	
John Minich Gregg	409,93	
John Ward (a) Half Moon	296,40	
Sam'l Brickley Howard	240,79	
J H McCanley (a) Marion	467,25	
Joseph Crotzer Potter	85,15	
James Gates Snow Shoe	175,34	
Joseph Shaffer Walker	689,61	
		$4,075,40
1872 Chas Brown (a) Bellefonte	1,792.00	
E H Carr (a) Milesburg	276,81	
Wm Riddles Philipsburg	618,81	
Conrand Deihl Howard	156,66	
Joseph Steer (a) Unionville	129 88	
Thos Marchail (a) Benner	1249,05	
J C Walker (a) Boggs	791,69	
Wm White Burnside	231,59	
Jno M'Closkey (a) Curtin	214,38	
Rob't G Brett (a) Ferguson	2146,47	
S Heiss (a) Gregg	2001,48	
Geo. Miller (a) Haines	1611,99	
H J Gates (a) Halfmoon	532,97	
Sam'l Gilland (a) Harris	2637,23	
Nelson Askey (a) Howard	509,35	
D W Kline (a) Huston	257,55	
David Robb Liberty	480,65	
David Harter Marion	1008,20	
Uriah Shaffer (b) Miles	958,33	
Jonas Stine (a) Patton	573,99	
Dan'l Geary (a) Penn	1314,13	
Geo. Stover (a) Potter	2615,15	
J C Hason Rush	865,16	
James Gates Snow shoe	563,51	
E W Gettle (a) Spring	1995,27	
Sam'l Hoover b Taylor	240,65	
Wm Spotts (a) Union	267,87	
Jacob Reber (a) Walker	1585,10	
Phil Williams a Worth	195,60	
		27,821,50
		37,388,34

Those marked (a) have paid part since settlement.

Those marked (b) have paid in full since settlement.

Those marked (c) have paid $358,26—leaving $233,08.

CENTRE COUNTY, S.S.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from the 3rd day of January, A. D., 1871, to 3rd day of January, A. D., 1872.
J. G. SANKEY,
SAM'L F. FOSTER,
AUSTIN HINTON,
Commis's Centre Co.

STATE OF PA., CENTRE CO., S.S.

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners office at Bellefonte on the 1st Monday in January, and did audit, settle and adjust the several accounts set fourth in the foregoing statement.

In witness thereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D., 1873.
J. M. BUSH, L. S.
ROBT. F. HOLMES, L. S.
Auditors. feb27-4t

—There were two more deaths from the spinal disease, in Millhiem, a few days ago—the one was a son of H. H. Weiser, and the other a child of David Stine.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,95, Red 190.....Rye 75......Corn 60 .....Oats 40.......Barley 60. 70......Cloverseed 5,00 ......Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.......Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.......Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.......Bacon 8 ......Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,85....Red wheat 1,80....Rye 70......Corn 40......Oats 35......Barley 60...... Cloverseed 5,00......Timothyseed, 350....... Salt 2 50 per sack,.. Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 25... Eggs 25.....Plaster 9 50

PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The Spring term of this Institution will open on Monday, April 14th, 1873, under the charge of J. B. Kerschner, A. B, a graduate of Franklin and Marshal, College. Instruction will be given in the English Branches, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and German. Special attention will be given to those preparing themselves for teaching. For further particulars address
MAJ. J. B. FISHER,
or
GEN. GEO. BUCHANAN,
Penn Hall, Centre Co., Pa.
Referance, REV. D. M. WOLF. mar13.4t

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Prof. Wm. F. Clark has recently discovered the greatest remedy ever known for the prevention and permanent cure of self-abuse. Never fails. His unbounded success in the treatment of all sexual diseases is so universally known as to need no comment. Describe symptoms, and advice and medicine will be sent to any address in sealed packages on receipt of $2, no publicity, no consultation fees. Address, Prof. WM. F. CLARK,
No. 135 South 5th St., Philadelphia.
mar6,3t

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
157 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS, G. SCHWARZ. J. SCHWARZ.
mar6 1y.

Miners' Hospital
GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
TO BE HELD AT
SHOEMAKER'S OPERA HOUSE,
Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co., Pa.,
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 26, '73.
$100,000
In Valuable GIFTS to be *Given Away*
ONE GRAND CAPITAL GIFT OF
$15,000 in *AMERICAN GOLD.*

Two Grand Capital Gifts of $5,000 each in Greenbacks. Whole number of presents 8,000.

TREASURER.—G. A. Herring, Treasurer Sch. County, Pa.

By permission we publish the following gentlemen as references:

George G. Jacoby, Esq., Chief Burgess of Shenandoah: J. B. McCamant, Cashier, Shenandoah Valley Bank; Wm. Grant, of Lee, Grant & Co., Shenandoah; J. Wasley, superintendent Thompson Coal Co., Shenandoah; Geo. H Parrish, General Superintendent Wilkesbarre Coal & Iron Co.; Thos. Cassidy, superintendent of Sugar-Notch Collieries; James Griffith, mining superintendent of Empire Mines, Wilkesbarre; Col. J. J. Conner, Pottsville; Hon. Wm. M. Randall, Schuylkill Haven; Dr. Thomas Wren, Esq., Pottsville; Capt. J. K. Helms, Schuylkill Haven; Daniel Barlow, Esq., Mahanoy City; J A M Passmore, Esq., Pottsville; John Seney, Pres. of M & L Bit. of Schuylkill county and Dr. A P Carr of St Clair, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom a liberal commission will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1,00; five tickets, $4,50; ten tickets, $9,00.

Send for programmes. All communications must be addressed to
G. R. SHAFFER, *Business Manager;*
Box 601, Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY
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BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.
Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted.

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Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.

Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.

They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.

If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.

You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.

The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19.tf.

NE PLUS ULTRA.
No Better Place!

The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons. and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Conrad Peck and J. T. Lee, in the trade carried on in Coach making and Blacksmithing has been mutually dissolved. The business will hereafter be continued by Conrad Peck, the senior member of the above firm with whom all accounts of the old firm must be settled.
CONRAD PECK,
J. T. LEE.

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments at Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.

S. S. WOLF, Rynder Organ	$225.00
WM. GALBRAITH, Rynder Organ	140.00

LEMONT.

DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ	$375 00
PETER SCHRECK, Rynder Organ	140.00

AARONSBURG.

WM. ETTINGER, Rynder Organ	$240.00

BOALSBURG.

MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion	$130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our

PIANO DEPARTMENT.

In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—

You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.

Address, *RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,* Lock Haven, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
C. D. KE LER,
BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,
is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C.,
at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!
FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!
ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE
apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

C. F. Herlacher N. Cronmiller.

NEW GOODS!
FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL GOODS!!!
HERLACHER & CRONMILLER

Wish to inform the citizens of Potter that they have opened an entire new stock of goods in their old quarters, and will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
ALPACAS, Poplins, PLAIDS, Lustres.
and all other kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
full line of
NOTIONS and FANCY Goods
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, CEDARWARE, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, FISH, SALT,
etc., etc., etc.,

All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Highest prices paid for country produce. By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public

Seeds, Plants, Trees,—Prepaid by Mail.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stocks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass.
Established 1842. mar13-6t.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Carefull hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufacture Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at their kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured. The undersigned now take pleasure in recommending, and warranting it to all, for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that they warrant the article as represented. For further particulars, address
MEYER & HOFFER,
20 dec tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

Shortlidge & Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
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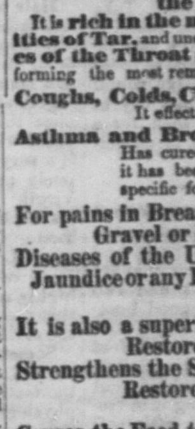
The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

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Anthracite Coal,
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Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
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J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable janr, tf.

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10 YEARS
OF A
Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S
WINE
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TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all.

Asthma and Bronchitis.
Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For pains in Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

The Champion of the World.



The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplcity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, musick boxes &c. I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.
A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County
MADISONBURG, PA.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
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For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood try

DR. CROOK'S
SYRUP OF
POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Household Receipts.

COCOA-NUT BALLS.—One and a half pounds of sugar, one pint of water, one tumblerful of cocoa-nut milk. Boil it until it candies. Stir it into a good-sized cocoa-nut, grated. When cold enough, make into balls.

APPLE PUDDING.—Take ten eggs. Leave out half of the whites. A pint of apples stewed and passed through a sieve, half a pound of butter, the rind of two lemons, and the juice of one. Sweeten it as you please, and bake in pastry. This quantity will fill two deep pie-plates.

LEMON PUDDING.—The peels of two large fresh lemons grated on sugar, or boiled and beat in a mortar; half a pound of sugar; the juice of a large lemon; half a pound of butter; ten eggs, half the whites left out. Beat all well together, and after lining your dish or plates with puff paste, bake. Sift over the top finely powdered sugar just before you send to table.

GOOD MOLASSES PUDDINGS.—To one pint of molasses, measured after it has been stewed until very thick, add a heaping table-spoonful of butter and four lightly beaten eggs, the whites and yolks whisked up separately. Flavor highly with the rind and juice of lemons, or in default of these, season with cloves or nutmeg. Bake in pie-plates lined with pastry, plain or rich as preferred.

ONIONS IN THE SICK ROOM.—A correspondent commends onions as a specific against epidemics, not as an esculent, but sliced and kept in a sick room, where they will absorb any atmospheric poison. They should be replaced by fresh ones every hour. It is noticed that in the room of a small-pox patient they will blister and decompose very rapidly, but will prevent the spread of the disease. Their application has also proved effective in case of snake bites.

PUMPKIN PUDDING.—One quart of pumpkin after it is stewed and mashed fine through a sieve, one pint of rich cream, six spoonfuls of chopped beef suet, or a quarter of a pound of butter, and eight table-spoonfuls of sugar, four eggs, a wine-glassful of wine, and half that quantity of brandy, half a nutmeg, and a dessert-spoonful of ground ginger. This recipe will do for potato pudding, Irish or sweet; if sweet, less sugar is required. Line pie-plates with pastry rolled thin at bottom, and ornament the top with twisted strips laid crosswise.

TO SPICE A ROUND OF BEEF.—One ounce of powdered Cayenne pepper, half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of allspice, and two nutmegs. Rub into your beef first an ounce of saltpetre, then a cupful of sugar, and two handfuls of salt. Break up the spices fine, and add them, laying the round in a large bowl or other covered vessel tight enough to hold the brine that will be forming. Turn the beef every morning, rubbing the spices in with the hand. It may be cooked in a fortnight, or left for six weeks. Stew in a pot, with beef suet strewed fine over it. Add some beef gravy, or a quart of water and a bottle of port wine or claret. It must be done slowly, taking care to keep in the steam. It will require three or four hours, perhaps five, according to the size. Cook it also in the pickle drawn from the beef, adding three or four gallons of *boiling* water. Take care that it does not touch the vessel it is boiled in. If you choose you may tie it in a cloth, or wrap it in a coarse paste made for the purpose. A large round often keeps until too hard and dry to use; it is better than ever then for a relish if grated up fine, and is especially nice for tea.

Methods with Manure.

For five years past I have practiced hauling manure as fast as made in the winter, and spreading it on grain and grass fields. I find this winter that my 30 head of cows and calves and two horses, well littered, make a good boat-load of manure for every 14 hours confined in the stables. My boat is 7 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and can be piled 3½ feet high. I made it by grubbing out a small oak tree and splitting it in two for runners, 3 inches wide at little and 6 inches at big end, the bilge on each side of a half-inch making crook enough to answer well. Place them three feet apart, bark side up, and pin two-inch plank across them with 1½ inch auger then bore four stake-holes and put in stakes to hold side-boards, they to have cleets on inside at their ends to hold end-boards from falling outward, and to fit in tight enough not to fall inward; and then, as the manure rises in loading, all is secure, till, arriving at field, pull out the stakes, put the boards behind the boat, and then pitch in and spread the high, square heap on all sides, the horses to move on from time to time, and the load is spread in a jiffy. The boat packs down deep snow when a sled would not. In winter time the boat needs to have a tongue so attached as to take it off when snow and ice disappear. Three or four such cheap boat receptacles at the proper points around the stables, to receive the daily make of manure as thrown out, would economize time in getting it to the field. As to the general utility of manuring land in winter, I fully agree with J. T. Van Wyck. The six points of advantage which he names in the communication published in the *Weekly Tribune* of the 25th of December are worthy of the careful attention of every farmer. Another correspondent in this fertilizing department of the *Tribune* well speaks of the great advantage of seeding grain-land to grass after, or on the mulch spread from the stables. This point of advantage when once experienced will never be forgotten. Pass over a stubble in September sown to clover or other grass the preceding March, after a winter mulch of fresh manure on parts of the field, and the glaring contrast in the condition of the grass or clover on the mulched and unmulched places tells a significant tale. Desiring to impart a little information to *Tribune* correspondents, as well as to receive so much of them, I send you these few lines.—*R. H. Clark, Springdale Farm, Portage Co., Ohio.*

Farmers Visiting Each Other.

Better, but not a substitute for the interchange of experience through the papers by farmers, is the practice of visiting and talking with each other, examining each other's means and methods of doing business, exchanging suggestions on the farm and stock management and relative to devices for facilitating work. Scarcely any farmer will consider his time lost who devotes a certain proportion of it each year to this method of acquiring information and suggestions for use in his own husbandry; for there are some things farmers must learn which no amount of newspaper description will teach—nothing but actual observation will answer.

This sort of education, it seems to us, is too much neglected by farmers. Experience has taught us how profitable it is, how much it saves in the way of experiments, and how much it enriches in the way of actual suggestion of improved methods, and by the accumulation of facts that never reach the public, because so few farmers ever write them. It is, therefore, urged here that no possible investment of time can give greater compensation than that expended in exchanging visits with the best farmers of a township or county.

Adulteration of Milk.

According to Mr. J. Alfred Wanklyn, the most common modes of adulteration of milk consist in removing the cream in greater or less quantity and in adding water; and consequently the testing of milk resolves itself essentially into the detection of the skimming and watering, and the measuring of the extent to which these operations have been carried. For this purpose he finds it most satisfactory, first, to estimate accurately the normal composition of milk, or at least the average limits of variation in this respect, and then to find out what deviation from this average is presented by any given sample. The result of many inquiries on his part is to show that the solids left by evaporation of cow's milk vary comparatively little, in different animals or in different seasons, and he thinks that a range of from 5 to 12 per cent. expresses about the average amount of these solids.

Arctic Exploration.

To the generality of mankind the fascination which leads so many to take part in arctic exploration is incomprehensible. Even those who see some method in Livingstone's madness, can discover nothing to justify the risking of life and treasure in efforts to penetrate the frozen zone, which must ever remain impracticable for human uses. But to the men of science, the question of the prospective discovery of the pole and the results which may flow from it, is fraught with an interest that has attached to few other of the great cosmic investigations. Who knows what meteorological and magnetic mysteries may not be solved when that hidden region shall have been peirced! what zoological and ethnological secrets may not be divulged! There may lie the key to the laws of storms, of atmospheric and oceanic currents, and of the tides. Behind that frozen barrier there may be placid seas and warmer regions rich in animal and in vegetable life. There may still exist genera and species long supposed to be extinct, and perhaps vestiges and remains of man cut off for ages from communication with his kind. The possibility that all or any of these mysteries may be unlocked by him who first shall enter that charmed region, lends a fascination to arctic exploration not easily appreciated by the masses, and in comparison with which the perils and hardships incident to it are reckoned as of little account. This, as well as the love of adventure inherent in mankind, is what leads men yearly to tempt those inhospitable climes, and attracts ability and skill from easier paths to investigations attended only by privation and danger. Since the days when the adventurous keels of the Northmen first ploughed those seas, nearly all civilized nations have interested themselves in the arctic problem. The ships of Venice and of England long sought there the mythical northwest passage to the Indies; Danes, French, and Dutch, emulous of the Spaniards, who monopolized the other routes, pursued the quest with energy and zeal, some seeking the passage from the east and some from the west; Russians tried to penetrate northward through Siberia, and by ship through Behring's Straits; and later, when this commercial dream was ended and science alone demanded further exploration, England sacrificed some of her noblest sons on the altar of polar investigation. America, too, has not been behindhand in adding to the world's knowledge of those desolate regions. Even now Captain Hall and his companions are braving the rigors of the arctic seas in the hope, not a vain one we trust, of being the first to reach the open waters and perhaps the pole itself. Worthy competitors from Sweden, Norway, Austria, Russia, and England, are in the field, striving to reach the coveted goal through different paths. It is probable that some one of these parties will solve the long mooted question of the existence of an open polar sea. Most of the precedent geographical doubts have been cleared up by the numerous explorers before them, so that undivided attention can be given to the great problem. If it be not settled now, science may well fear that difficulties, insurmountable by human skill and perseverance, lie in the way.

Significance of Hair.

Hair parting naturally in the middle, and falling over the temple, as it generally does in women and sometimes in men, indicates the feminine element; in a man symmetry and beauty of soul—genius of a certain kind, which implies the *feelings* of the woman combined with the *thought* of the man. It is a very common characteristic among poets and artists, as seen in Homer, Virgil, Shakspeare, Milton, Goethe, Dante, Raphael, Titian, Handel, Mozart, Tasso, Chaucer, Keats, Burns, Hoffman, Longfellow and others. In pictures of Christ, and in other exalted, highly refined and beautiful characters, this peculiarity is always introduced by the artist.

Sometimes the hair, on rising from its bulbs, turns in irregular rings on the forehead, giving an open air to the physiognomy. This indicates good nature, as well as exuberant vitality. Crinkled and wavy, and close curling hair indicates vivacity and excitability, if not brilliancy.

Regular curls symbolize ideality, and, when only part of the hair is worn in curls, are instinctively disposed over the organ of that faculty.

Straight hair may be said to indicate in cultivated persons evenness of character and a straightforward honesty of purpose, as well as a clear head and good natural talents.

The dark-haired races are physically the strongest, but less endowed intellectually than the fair-haired. The first are more inclined to manual labor and active exercise, and the last to mental exertion. The dark races are workers, the light races thinkers, poets, artists, etc.

Black hair indicates strength, and predominance of the bilious temperament, as in the Spaniard, the Malay, the Mexican, the Indian, and the negro.

Red hair is a sign of ardor, passion, intensity of feeling, and purity of character, and goes with the sanguine temperament, as in the Scotch, the Irish, the Swede, the Dane, etc., etc.

Auburn hair is found most frequently in connection with the lymphatic temperament, and indicates delicacy and refinement of taste, and, if the mind be cultivated, fine moral and intellectual power. It is common among the Germans, the Danes, and Anglo-Saxons.

Dark brown hair combines the strength of the black with the exquisite susceptibilities of the light hair, and is, perhaps, all things considered, the most desirable.

Workingmen Determined to Strike.

The workingmen of the city of New York, the *Tribune* tells us, are very reticent, but nearly all trades are quietly and effectively perfecting their organizations for a combined strike this spring. Secret societies are forming, but the most diligent search among the leaders failed to yield any definite information of their plans, beyond the general declaration that a strike has been determined upon in April or May. Thus far the Crispin organization has been the most prominent in instituting measures for an increase of pay, and therefore a reporter sought out A. Limberg, the chairman of their combined lodges. He was found exceptionally communicative.

He said: There are five lodges in the trade, one German, one English, and one French, engaged in the manufacture of goods for men's wear; one for making ladies' boots, and one of women who call themselves Daughters of St. Crispin. The total membership aggregates about 12,000, and all are a unit for higher wages. Now we work 16 hours a day, and if we make no mistakes with our work (all of which we are compelled to assume), we are able to make only about $12 a week. We shall demand an advance of 10 per cent. at least, and I am favor of asking for an increase of 25 per cent. We are in communication with all the other trades, and I know and do not care to conceal the fact from you, that this city will witness a strike of all the working classes. The time fixed upon is about the end of April or the beginning of May. The cigar-makers employed by one firm have already struck for an increase of pay, and their demand has been acceded to.

This information was corroborated in other quarters by workingmen, from whom it was also learned that the carpenters, joiners, and others in the building trade, will demand eight hours, and that the committees from the various branches of this interest have met in joint session, organized, and definitely decided to strike. The fact that the International organization is heading the movement, was ascertained from good authority, as well as the fact that they boast of a membership of 10,000, and are determined to win in the coming contest with their assumed enemy, capital.

In many States it is an offense to shoot, trap, or otherwise interfere with quail, partridge, and prairie chicken, and the law remains in force until the 1st of September. It is, as a consequence, illegal to purchase these birds or to eat them.

Interior of an English Coal-Pit.

Has the reader any idea of what a coal-pit, viewed from the earth's surface, is like? It has a not very imposing appearance. It is simply a round black hole about twice the size of an ordinary "loo" table, and straddling over it is a sort of gallows, a wire rope as thick as one's wrist hanging down over a wheel and lost in the depths below. By and by the action is reversed, a clicking and a wheezing is heard in the adjoining engine-shed and up comes the "tub" (a square box holding twenty-two hundred weight) filled with coal. It came up so while our little party of six (I being the only novice present) was waiting to go down. I viewed the coarse, strong tub with approbation, making sure that as soon as it was emptied we should all get into it; but in this I was disappointed. It was not in the tub, but standing on the grating on which the tub had stood, that we had to descend; or the naked grating with nothing to "hold on" to but a cross-chain overhead. But the pit was only six hundred feet deep, and the coal smoke that arose from the enormous mine furnace was not unbearable by the time it had benumbed one's senses a bit.

Six hundred feet down, and a half mile this way or that under low-arched roofs, from which depended frequent fleeces of fungus, snowy white, and looking like lamb's wool, and making the black floor and the black walls—lit by feeble tallow dips stuck there in dabs of clay—blacker than ever. We all carried tallow dips stuck in balls of clay, and in Indian file followed the "Buttey" and his foreman through the turnings and windings that led to the "chambers" from which coal was being hewn. Chambers as wide as an ordinary street and as high as the top of the three-storied houses; and on every side, whenever the tiny light of the red-nosed dip was shifted, was revealed a human creature naked to the waist and blacker than any sweep, with savage, gleaming eyes and savage glittering teeth, and with a weapon in his hand that in the uncertain light looked like a tomahawk, grinning at you, or making a dash with his weapon apparently in the direction of your visage, but which alights harmlessly on the face of the coal wall.

Heavers, packers, tubbers, fillers, these are all men, and hard as the work is they earn good wages, and if they dislike the labor they are at liberty to leave it. But they don't dislike the labor, and they are jolly enough—all except the boys. It was these boys that so perpetually haunted my coal-scuttle when I returned from Staffordshire. It is villainously cruel to serve the poor little chaps so. The matter stands this way. The hewer is the man whose business it is to "break in" at the foot of a coal wall. He lies on his sides or on his stomach, and he breaks in with his peck right along for a length, say of twenty feet. Naturally in the process of pecking he makes a deal of "slack," and the boy in question is called the "slack boy." Regarded as a boy, as a human creature, he is slack indeed. He is not much like a boy. He is more like a large-sized monkey. All fours is his perpetual posture, and he wears a leather girdle about his waist from which an iron chain depends, the other end of it being attached to an iron cart. The slack boy has an iron shovel as well, and the business of his wretched life is to crawl in at the hole the hewer makes, to fill his cart with chips and dust, and then to crawl out again with his load, always on his hands and knees, and with his poor limbs hung about with a few rags of which nakedness might be ashamed.—*London Society.*

The Catch of Seals.

The outfit for the Newfoundland seal fishery, this year, promises to be unusually large. The fleet will number twenty-one steamers, with but few sailing vessels, and probably from nine to ten thousand men will embark, this year, for the ice-fields. A correspondent, writing to a Halifax paper, from St. Johns, N. F., gives some interesting facts relating to the business and the habits of the seal, whose fur is so much sought for. The Arctic current, setting South of Baffin's Bay, at this season of the year floats on its surface those huge ice-fields, two or three hundred miles in breadth, and of an unknown length, on which the seals bring forth their young. The mother seals deposit their young in these icy cradles about the middle of February.

Tenderly as any human mother, the females watch over their helpless offspring lying amid the ice-hummocks, uttering continually a low whine, very like the cry of a human baby, who is peevish or uncomfortable. The mother seals fish all around, during the day, and return at intervals to suckle their young, each having an ice hole by which she reaches the water. The young, thus rocked by the great billows of the Atlantic, grows at a surprising rate. In four weeks from their birth they are in the best condition for being taken, and the oil obtained from their plump bodies is then of the finest quality. The aim of the seal-hunter is to reach them when in this condition, about the middle or end of March. From the island, the sealing vessels take their departure, as soon as possible after the 1st of March, and, steering Northeast, dash in among the ice-fields, and beat about in search of the young innocents, lying in herds, or "patches," as the sealers phrase it, over a large area of ice. The young seals are killed by a slight blow on the nose, and then the hunter "sculps" them with his knife—that is, takes off the skin with the thick layer of fat adhering to it—leaving the carcass on the ice.

Grave fears are entertained by some lest the employment of so many steamers may ruin the fishery, and ultimately lead to the extermination of the seal, as in the case of the South Sea fisheries. This is a hazardous business at the best, and frequently those who lose their capital in it, lose their all.

The seal is the source of considerable profit to the Newfoundlanders, and in fortunate seasons some of those engaged in the business realize a large return upon their investment. Among the new steamers fitted out this year, is the Neptune, bark-rigged, with engines of 120 horse power, the largest and most powerful sealing vessel ever employed at seal or whale catching. The steamship City of Halifax, formerly Inman mail steamer between St. John's and Halifax, has also been added to the fleet. Sailing vessels have but a poor chance when competing with steamers in this business. The use of steamers, involving the investment of a large capital, has a tendency to concentrate the entire business in the hands of a comparatively few adventurers.

THE MODOC WAR ENDED.—The following dispatch has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States:

"We have sent a messenger with these terms: The Modocs to surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be removed to a southern and warmer climate, and provided for.

"They accept the terms, and have sent a delegation of eight to talk over details, but not to conclude them. Captain Jack is sick. Everything looks favorable for peace. They ask for small homes and to be located collectively. We think well of their request for amnesty to all. Captain Jack desires to visit Washington with one or two of his young men"

The dispatch was signed by the Commissioners.

THE INCREASED SALARIES.—The salary bill as it has finally passed the United States Congress, fixes the salaries as follows, per annum:

President, $50,000.
Chief Justice, $10,500.
Associate Justice, $10,000.
Vice-President and Speaker, each $10,000.
Senators and Members, $7,500 each.

The salaries of Congressmen were paid by this scale for the last session.

A young man in Salem, Ohio, lately killed himself because his lady love accused him of writing her a vile letter, which proved to have been sent by some young rascals who considered it a funny thing to do.

The Inaugural Ball.

The Inauguration Ball was largely attended. The room building was expressly constructed for the purpose. Three hundred feet long by 150 feet wide, and costing $40,000, it was complete in all its accommodations, and was profusely and elegantly decorated with flags, banners, mottoes, evergreens, flowers, &c., and brilliantly illuminated by thousands of gas jets.

The dancing was interrupted at half-past eleven o'clock by the entrance of the President, who was escorted by Governor Cooke and A. R. Shepherd, followed by Vice-President Wilson, escorted by Mr. Hallet Kilborn, one of the executive managers of the ball. Mrs. Grant entered on the arm of Mr. Kennedy, another member of the citizens' executive committee of arrangements.

Next followed the Secretary of State and other members of the Cabinet, with the ladies of their respective households; a number of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Sir Edward Thornton; Generals Sherman and Sheridan and other officers of the army, together with many gentlemen of high official station, accompanied by ladies, formed a portion of the Presidential party, who passed down the room to the platform, the bands meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief."

They took seats on the platform especially constructed for the Presidential party, which was elaborately adorned and bearing gas jets representing the names of Grant and Wilson. There being a cessation in the dancing, many ladies and gentlemen were presented to the President and Vice President.

Among the most noticeable of these at the ball were the Minister from Japan, escorting a Chinese lady in the full dress of her country.

The Ball Committee forewarned all whom it was in their power to forewarn, after it was known that the Weather Bureau had decreed bitter cold weather, that it would be necessary to wear thick dresses and extra wraps. They knew that it was impossible to thoroughly heat such a temporary structure with the thermometer making such fearful descents and the wind at such a height. But the effect of the ball has been thereby spoiled, for dark silks, high dresses, shawls and wraps of every description are seen, and few indeed are they who wear full ball dress, and with it all every one is shivering and complaining that what is so nearly a perfect ball should be spoiled by the piercing cold. Illuminations, decorations, supper, everything, equals the most ardent expectations, but the cold lays its blighting touch, and we tremble and shiver. There is no crowd, but the room is comfortably filled, and the raised steps to be used as seats, which extend almost entirely around the room, are filled.

Mrs. Senator Sprague contributed to the decoration of the ball, a floral ornament resembling an immense wheel, which was placed in position on the face of the gallery over the Presidential entrance. The center of the whole was a mass of dark purple violets; radiating from that were some nine or ten spokes composed of alternate rows of white pinks and of carnations. The rim of the wheel was a broad band of calla lilies, roses, camelias, orange flowers, azalias, interspersed with dark, shining leaves and tenrilled vines, which made an atmosphere of delicious fragrance around and beneath them. The ornament was some five feet in diameter, and was one of the most beautiful specimens of floral work ever seen in the city. The flowers are said to have cost $1,000.

The supper was a success. Its magnitude may be inferred from the following list of dishes which were prepared for the occasion: 100,000 fried oysters, 8,000 scalloped oysters, 8,000 pickled oysters, 65 boned turkeys of 10 lb each, 75 roast turkeys, about 12 lb each, 150 roast capons, stuffed with truffles; 15 saddles of mutton, about 100 lb each; 40 pieces spiced beef, 40 lb each; 200 dozen quails, larded and roasted; 100 game pates, 50 lb each; 300 tongues, ornamented with jelly; 30 salmon, baked, Montpelier, butter; 100 chickens, chaud et froid; 400 partridges, Washington style; 25 boars' heads stuffed and ornamented; 40 pates de foie gras, 10 lb each; 2,000 cheese sandwiches; 300 ham sandwiches; 3,000 beef tongues; 1,500 bunches of celery; 300 barrels salad; 2 barrels lettuce; 350 chickens boiled for salad; 2,000 pounds of lobster boiled for salad; 6,000 eggs boiled for salad; 1 barrel of beets; 2,500 loaves of bread; 8,000 rolls; 24 cases of Prince Albret crackers; 1,000 pounds of butter; 300 Charlotte russes, 1½ lb each; 200 moulds wine jelly; 200 moulds blanc mange; 300 gallons ice-cream, assorted; 200 gallons ices, assorted; 400 pounds mixed cakes; 150 large cakes, ornamented; 60 large pyramids, assorted; 25 barrels Malaya grapes; 15 cases oranges; 5 barrels apples; 400 pounds of mixed candies; 10 boxes rasins; 200 pounds shelled almonds; 300 gallons claret punch; 300 gallons coffee; 200 gallons tea; 100 gallons chocolate.

The cost of all this is as yet difficult to determine; for the baking and preparing alone $10,000, and for the hire of dishes $5,200, with the breakage and damage to be made good, have been paid.

The Annapolis band furnished the music for the dancing and the West Point and Marine bands for the promenades.

Mrs. Grant wore a white satin with flounces of black Chantilly lace, headed with lavender velvet.

Miss Grant wore white illusion, with white pond lilies on her dress.

Mme. Freyre, the wife of the Peruvian Minister, wore a pink gros grain (from Worth) trimmed with maroon; the train and tablier of chantilly lace, low corsage trimmed with maroon silk and lace, full set of magnificent diamonds.

Miss Rosa Freyre wore a pale pink silk, trimmed with the palest shade of blue brocade and valenciennes lace, low corsage, and a rare and costly Japanese set of gold beautifully carved.

Miss Victoria Freyre wore a pale blue dress of French crepe, with wreaths of embroidered marguerites, low corsage, necklace of pearls and turquoise, earrings of handsome pearls, and bracelet of pearls and turquoise.

Miss Lucy Worthington, niece of the Secretary of War, wore a light blue silk trimmed with valenciennes lace; jewelry, pearls and diamonds. Her cousin, Miss Garvin, of Louisville, wore white silk trimmed with tulle; pearl ornaments.

Miss Edes wore white silk puffed with tulle, an overdress of Louis Quinze with trimmings of tulle; flowers, pond lilies.

Mrs. Judge Richardson wore lavender silk, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. Fish wore a lavender silk, with point lace and diamonds. Mrs. Boutwell wore cafe au lait colored silk. Miss Boutwell wore blue silk, with trimmings of white illusion and blush roses. Mrs. Williams wore white silk, with trimmings of silk, gold bandeau set with diamonds. Mrs. Cresswell, white silk, with black velvet. Mrs. Delano wore black velvet, with white point-lace. Mrs. John M. Delano, a Pompadour dress. Mrs. Governor Cooke wore a vert d'eau satin, with white point-lace and large cape of ermine. Miss Cooke looked lovely in white; so did the beautiful Miss Edith Fish. Mrs. Sprague wore blue silk.

Behind the chairs of the President, Mrs. Grant, and the ladies stood the gentlemen of the Cabinet and the members of the diplomatic corps, the wife of the Haytien Minister and Mme. Flores being almost the only foreign ladies who could brave the cold night.

There were but few elegant costumes worn. Mrs. Judge McArthur wore black velvet with white lace overdress. The wife of Paymaster Carpenter wore black velvet with black Brussels lace. Mme. Bougligny was very elegantly dressed.

A young Japanese law student, who is about to leave Washington for his native country, will take with him a handsome black walnut model, complete, of the gallows recently used in the execution of Jenkins, Johnson, and Woods. We wonder if it is the youth's intention to apply for the position of prosecuting attorney, in case of the Japanese Government adopting our method of punishing crime?

The Inauguration Ceremonies.

Mr. Edmund Yates, the English novelist, was present in Washington on the fourth of March, and has written a description of the events of the day, from which the following extracts are made:

I have not been much impressed by the glory of the spectacle I have just witnessed, and in truth I did not find it magnificent at all. The public displays in England are not supposed to be of a very astounding character. In military displays more especially we cannot come up to our immediate neighbors. Any pretensions on our part to the exhibition of warlike manœuvres has been a fertile theme of ridicule for our satirical writers. When, some thirty years ago, the Emperor Nicholas of Russia visited England and a review in Hyde Park was part of the programme, Mr. Thackeray commented with much severity on the idea of exhibiting a couple of foot regiments and a few squadrons of household cavalry to a man who, as he said, "could look over half a million pair of mustaches before breakfast." In size and grandeur, in whirl and dash, in the number of men employed, and in the general glitter of the spectacle, I have never seen any attempt at military display in my own country to equal the reviews held regularly every year in the Champ de Mars on the Emperor's *fete* day, though it has been my lot to witness two pageants, in both of which the military element occupied a conspicuous place, which were undeniably more striking and impressive than anything else of the kind in my recollection.

One of these was the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, the other the proceedings on the day of Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, scarcely more than a year ago. The former was a day of mourning, and, from the position of the dead man to whom the honors were made, one of almost purely military organization; but the latter was a public rejoicing offering many points of detail, or for comparison with the celebration just accomplished. And, in the first place, let me venture to hint that in the matter of decoration you are somewhat behindhand. The display of flags and all that is known by the generic name of "bunting" was singularly poor and inappropriate. The Stars and Stripes form a very pretty banner—certainly quite as pretty as our old Union Jack or any of the Continental tricolors; but nothing else but Stars and Stripes floating from windows, encumbering flagstaffs, festooned across balconies, stuck in the heads of horses, spread out and carried horizontally by the sooty fingers of our colored brethern, became as wearying and monotonous as was the *toujours perdrix* to the French *gourmet*, or the

Mutton hot and mutton cold,
Mutton young and mutton old;
Mutton tender, mutton tough,
I thank the Lord I've had enough,

to the Eaton school boy.

Nor, if I may be permitted to say so, did I ever assist in any public celebration in any country in which the emblems of other nations were so entirely and persistently ignored as on the present occasion. I can safely say that never, during my experience, has there been a public holiday in London without the display of a vast number of American flags, not merely put forth for American residents, but forming part of the general display, intertwining with French and Italian Tricolors, German and Russian Eagles and Ottoman Crescents. I am not idiotic enough to impute this omission to the national vanity or selfishness.

God knows that I, who in America have experienced more real kindness, appreciation and hospitality than were ever previously shown me in my life, would be the last man wilfully to suggest anything offensive to the nation whom my sojourn has been so pleasant. It merely struck me as an omission and as such I record it. Nor was there the smallest taste or display in the dressing of the streets. The temporary structures which had been erected were in most cases left in their original rough-hewn state of bare boards. No divinity had shaped their ends; no artistic hand or eye had been called into requisition to cover or color them. It is not, I know, the season for flowers, and floral decoration was not to be looked for; but evergreens are always to be had, and tastefully arranged, can be made very pretty and effective. The question seems to me to resolve itself into the old dictum, trite and worn though it be, but so full of truth, that if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well.

But decidedly the military portion of to-days's display was by far the finest and most impressive. Nothing could be better than the bearing and dressing of the West Point cadets, the Navy cadets, the regulars and certain of the military regiments, notably the Albany Burgess corps and the Boston Lancers. The Fifth New York regiment was also deservedly cheered. It seems questionable whether the Fire brigade is a permissable portion of such a procession; but undoubtedly it was most effective, and the floral garlanded wheels and the horses, each bearing upon his neck a floral wreath, formed a pretty sight. The presence of the veterns of the Mexican war was well timed and interesting. But surely it would have been better to have paraded them before the eyes of their fellow citizens in some vehicle more dignified than a broken-down omnibus with a linen placard bearing their printed designation. And from time to time an air of ridicule was thrown over the whole proceeding by the appearance of most inharmonious items. Such were the various squads of negro people, dressed in preposterously gaudy colors, the rank and file unable to keep step, the bands unable to keep time. Such were the shambling, struggling collections of citizens in plain clothes, with hats and garments varying in color and shape as much as did their owners in size and height, without the faintest notion of keeping step or line, and reminding an Englishman, irresistibly of the holiday outing of some convivial and benevolent brotherhood in his native land.

To the stranger a noticeable feature was the lack of cavalry, and the rough and ready appearance of such as were present, which would have been admissible and in some cases admirable in the field, but was not to be expected on the parade ground. To the eye accustomed to the spick and span neatness—I do not allude to the styles of the uniform, but only to the manner in which it was worn and kept—of the English and French household troops, of the Life Guards and the Cent Gardes or the Prussian Uhlans, or, indeed, of the light cavalry and hussars of any of the countries named, there was something provoking in the slovenliness of the dress, the want of polish to the accoutrements and the wretchedly ill groomed condition of the horses which was strikingly disappointing. To be sure as regards some of the horses, large allowance is to be made, many of them having been procured in the town—useful animals, more fitted for domestic service than military display. Indeed, a canard is current that one regiment, not be named, were mounted on horses belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company of New York, and that many of the members lost their seats in consequence of the animals pulling up suddenly at the doors of the houses where they were accustomed to deliver the daily cooling allowance.

I was a little disappointed in the size of the crowd. I have heard it since remarked by many persons that they had never seen such a throng in their lives; but measuring it, not from an English, but from an American standpoint, I am inclined to say that in very few places did it doubt the ordinary crowd to be encountered on Broadway at the height of the business tide. The people were, on the main, good humored, but, like most crowds, it had its ugly elements. Noticeable, too, was the fact that there was very little cheering. That idea that Britons are the only people that can cheer has long since been exploded. I have heard American hurrahs quite as hearty as English, and your "tiger" is an effective equivalent for our "Kentish fire." But it is certain there was very little cheering to-day as the President passed by, and to what there was he never made the least response. Lord Chesterfield lays down the axiom that it is the duty of a gentleman to raise his hat in reply to a similar salutation, even though it be proffered by a beggar; but President Grant's stove pipe might have been nailed to his head, and his face was as cheerful and expressive as the figurehead of an old frigate. Old Froissart said that we English were very sad in our pleasures; that we took them "*moult tristement.*" If the worthy chronicler had lived a few centuries later and been tempted to come over here (I have no doubt the American Lecture Bureau would have offered him an engagement), he would probably have paid them the same compliment.

Before the occasion of his second trip to this country Mr. Charles Dickens told a friend who was about to visit America that he would find the Americans a set of sad, silent people in tail coats. The tail coat accusation now falls harmlessly, and as for the sadness and the silence I have never in my life heard more merriment, occasionally, indeed, verging on the giggle, or more incessant and for the most part excellent talk than among the members, especially the female members, of society into which I have had the honor of admission. But the crowd to-day struck me as being dull, and wanting in that element of rough but humorous chaff characteristic of an English mob.

A more disagreeable morning it would be difficult to imagine. The sky was quite cloudless and of a bright steely blue, and the wind, which during the whole night had been "raving in turret and tree"—not, by the way, that I have seen a turret in Washington—had not abated its fury, and was tearing and roaring through the great, wide, bare, blank spaces which are called streets, and which will some day be built upon, with devilish glee. During the night the wind had acted as a scavenger and had swept the streets unusually clean, but by eight o'clock its self-imposed duty was still unfinished, and waifs of paper and scraps of straw and various other debris and litter were being hunted by it into corners and thence carried away into less important localities.

Burning of the President's Missouri Farmhouse.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

The country residence of President Grant, on his farm on the Gravois road, was destroyed by fire recently. It was a commodious brick house, two stories in height, and was known as "Wish-ton-Wish." It commenced burning at noon yesterday, and was in ruins at four o'clock.

As more than ordinary interest attaches to it on account of the elevated position of the owner, and the fact that the President anticipated eventually to retire to it, we enter into some details regarding it.

The farm is one of eight hundred acres, ten miles from the court-house, on the Gravois road, in the county, and is a fine tract of land, through which Gravois Creek passes, watering it very well. A portion of it is heavily timbered, and about one-third is in a high state of cultivation. There were two residences upon it, and this one was upon the summit of the hill. It commanded an excellent view of Carondelet, the Illinois bluffs, and the country about the Insane Asylum. It was in the Southwestern part of the tract, and about half a mile from the other building. It was erected by Mr. Lewis Dent in 1848 or 1849, and was built of what is known as "stock" brick. The ground between it and the Gravois road was finely set with shrubbery, cedars, birch, and various kinds of shade trees.

The house had double piazzas or porches, and was designed with an "L." There were on the ground floor of the main building a large parlor, a wide hall, and a sitting-room. On the same floor in the "L" was the dining-room; and the kitchen was in the basement of the same part of the building. There were three chambers in the second story. The place had been fancifully finished, and there was a good deal of elegance about it. Mrs. Grant occupied it during part of the war, and at the time of the first election of her husband. Upon removal to the White House, a Mr. Edwards was placed in the building as tenant, to take care of it, but during the last two years Mr. Peter Simms has been in charge of it, he, with his family, occupying three rooms. The furniture in these belonging to the President was packed up and placed in other parts of the building. The parlor was always kept in order as a reception room for the visitors who called there in summer to see the house.

The building cost Mr. Dent $4,000; there was about $3,000 worth of furniture belonging to the President, and a quantity belonging to Mr. Simms in it. A few valuable articles had been removed to Washington.

As stated before the fire commenced at noon. It is supposed that it originated from the kitchen fire, as it has not been customary to heat the parlor. It gained considerable headway, there being no special appliances to extinguish it, and, as there was quite a breeze, the flames were too powerful for the simple means at hand. There is a cistern near it, and energetic efforts were made with buckets to subdue the fire, but without effect. The roof fell in, and the fire kept burning until 4 o'clock, when the building was thoroughly gutted. The length of time which ensued before the residence was destroyed, enabled the parties at the scene to remove a large portion of the furniture. The loss would probably be about $5,500, and it is stated there was no insurance.

There was no alarm given to the fire department of the city. If one had been sounded from the box at the Insane Asylum, it would have been responded to, and two engines sent out, though they might have been of no use, owing to the distance of the farm.

The other residence which was not burned was considered more valuable than the brick one. It is a frame one, much larger, and was built by Mr. Wm. L. Long, father of Hon. John F. Long, in 1814. It was greatly improved in 1818 by Mr. Thomas Hunt, and was then considered a magnificent country residence. It was still further improved by Mr. Frederick Dent, father-in-law of the President, in 1823, and has always been kept in excellent condition.

FREIGHT CHARGES IN ILLINOIS.—In 1871 the Illinois legislature passed an act regulating the charges for freight and passenger carriage on the railroads of the State, and appointed a Board of Commissioners to carry the law into effect. The railroads refused to recognize the authority, and suit was brought against one of them and decided in favor of the State. This decision has just been reversed by the Supreme Court sitting at Springfield, which decided the act unconstitutional.

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Perils of the Season.

The inhospitable winds and chilly fogs of spring are unwelcome visitors to the feeble and ailing, and are by no means congenial to the healthy. If there is any germ of disease lurking in the system they are sure to develop it, unless proper precautions are taken to prevent such a misfortune. Bilious complaints, dyspepsia, nervous debility, rheumatism, irregularities of the bowels, and disorders which affect the kidneys, are all aggravated by the peculiar condition of the atmosphere at this season. Invalids who are subject to any of these disorders, or have a predisposition thereto, should therefore forearm themselves against danger by strengthening the digestive organs, the nervous system and the muscular fibre with daily doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no period of the year at which a stimulating tonic and regulating medicine is more urgently required than in the spring; and there is no preparation of that class in which so many valuable restorative and preventive properties are combined in such a perfectly safe and harmless form as in Hostetter's Bitters. It may be stated positively, as uncontradictable fact, that a course of this agreeable vegetable specific, commenced now and continued through the spring months, will effectually shield the inhabitants of marshy and miasmatic localities from the intermittent and remittent fevers caused by unhealthy exhalations from a wet soil.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.13½	a .14½
First quality	.12½	a .13
Second quality	.11½	a .41
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	a .12½
Inferior or lowest grade	.06	a .11½
Milch Cows	40.00	a75.00
Hogs—Live	.05½	a .05½
Dressed	.06½	a .07½
Sheep	.05½	a .07½
Cotton—Middling	.20½	a .21½
Flour—Extra Western	6.75	a 7.10
State Extra	6.85	a 7.50
Wheat—Red Western	1.86	a 1.88
No. 2 Spring	1.62	a 1.64
Rye	.92	a .93
Barley—Malt	1.00	a 1.56
Corn—Mixed Western	.63	a .65
Oats—Mixed Western	.49	a .51
Hay	1.10	a 1.15
Straw	1.00	a 1.40
Hops '72's 40a50—'71's	.20	a .25
Pork—Mess	11.75	a15.62½
Lard	.07½	a .08½
Petroleum—Crude	8½	Refined 19
Butter—State	.35	a .38
Ohio, Fine	.29	a .31
" Yellow	.18	a .25
Western ordinary	.20	a .24
Pennsylvania fine	.30	a .35
Cheese—State Factory	.15½	a .16
" Skimmed	.05	a .10
Ohio	.14½	a .15½
Eggs—State	.27	a .28

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	5.30	a 6.50
Sheep	5.00	a 6.62½
Hogs—Live	5.15	a 5.40
Flour	7.50	a10.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.50	a 1.60
Corn	.51	a .52
Oats	.42	a .43
Rye	.85	a .85
Barley	.90	a 1.00
Lard	.07½	a .08½

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.70	a 2.20
Rye—State	.90	a .92
Corn—Mixed	.63	a .60
Barley—State	.95	a .93
Oats—State	.48	a .55

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	8.75	a 9.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.92	a 1.96
Corn—Yellow	.58	a .58½
Mixed	.60	a .61
Petroleum—Crude	13½	Refined 18½
Clover Seed	8.87½	a 9.50
Timothy	3.75	a 4.00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	.19½	a .19½
Flour—Extra	6.75	a 8.25
Wheat	1.75	a 2.05
Corn	.58	a .59
Oats	.46	a .49

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Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest confections, its medical properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen or those who suffer from loss of voice it is indispensable. These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Phila.

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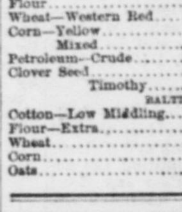
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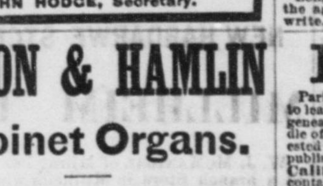
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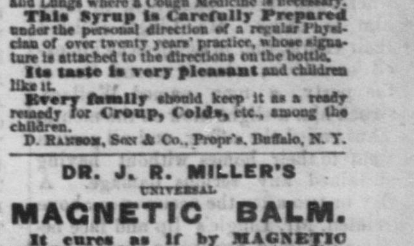
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